NACA RM No. A8E03 00

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RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

TESTS OF A TRIANGULAR WING OF ASPECT RATIO 2 IN THE

AMES 12-FOOT PRESSURE WIND TUNNEL. II - THE

EFFECTIVENESS AND HINGE MOMENTS OF A

CONSTANT-CHORD PLAIN FLAP

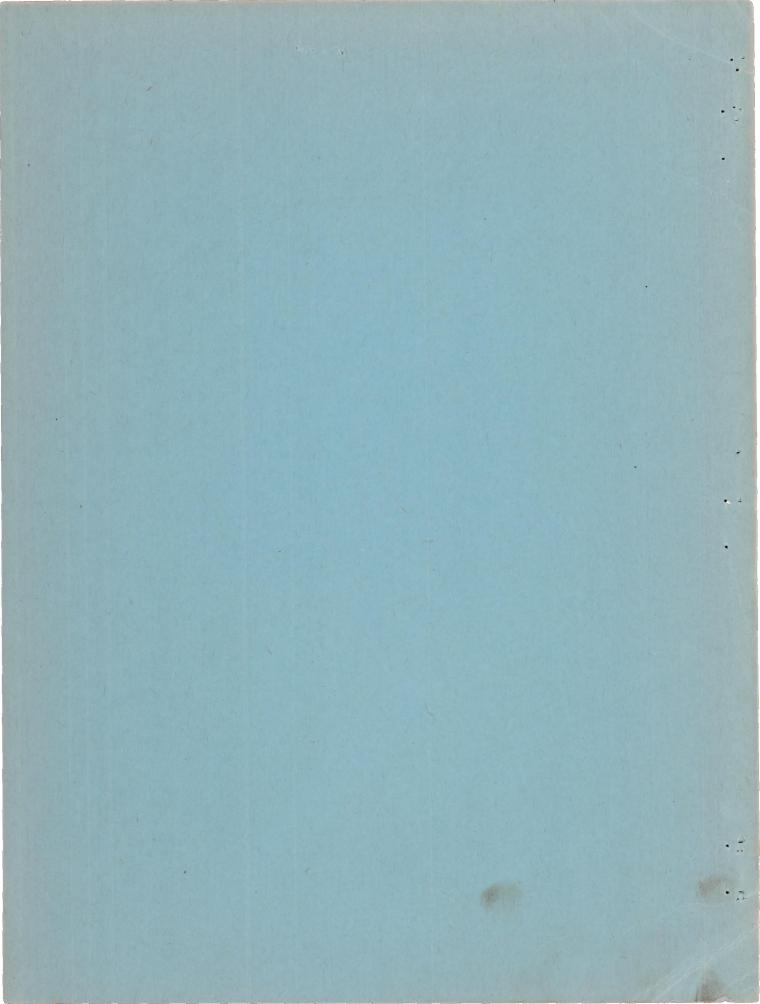
By Jack D. Stephenson and Arthur R. Amuedo

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

WASHINGTON September 21, 1948





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SUMMARY

A semispan triangular wing with a constant—chord trailing—edge flap was tested to evaluate the aerodynamic characteristics of such a wing from landing speeds up to a Mach number of 0.95. Tests were included to ascertain the effects of the addition of a body and of modifications to the airfoil section. Data are presented showing the lift, drag, and pitching—moment characteristics of the model for various flap deflections and the hinge—moment characteristics of the flap.

As the Mach number was increased from 0.18 to 0.95, the lift—curve slope increased by 0.01 per degree, and the aerodynamic center moved aft 5 percent of the mean aerodynamic chord. For the same increase in Mach number, the lift effectiveness of the flap increased 20 percent, and the pitching—moment effectiveness at a constant angle of attack increased 35 percent. At low speeds, the effectiveness of the flap was maintained to large deflections and large angles of attack, and changes in Reynolds number between 5,300,000 and 15,000,000 had no significant effect.

The rate of change of hinge-moment coefficient with angle of attack had a large negative value and became more negative with increasing Mach number. The rate of change of hinge-moment coefficient with control-flap deflection had a low-speed value of -0.013 and a value of -0.022 at a Mach number of 0.95.

Data from the tests have been applied to the calculation of the longitudinal-stability and -control characteristics of an airplane

geometrically similar to the wing-body model. The calculations indicate that effective longitudinal control could be provided by the constant-chord control surface at all speeds, but the hinge-moment characteristics were such as to require a powerful irreversible actuator.

INTRODUCTION

In various investigations of the characteristics of wings designed to operate at moderate supersonic speeds, it has been shown that the low-aspect-ratio triangular wing offers several advantages. The low aspect ratio and high taper result in structural problems less serious than those usually associated with thin wings designed for these speeds. The beneficial effects of sweep at supersonic speeds, low-pressure drag, and low drag due to lift have been shown to be theoretically possible for the triangular wing with the apex forward and the leading edge swept well behind the Mach wave (reference 1). Compared with high-aspect-ratio wings having the same amount of sweep, the triangular wing gives evidence of superior longitudinal-stability characteristics at high lift coefficients.

This report presents results of tests in the Ames 12-foot pressure wind tunnel of a triangular wing equipped with a plain constant—chord trailing—edge flap. Tests of the same model with an undeflected flap were described in reference 2.

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

CD drag coefficient
$$\left(\frac{\text{drag}}{\text{qS}}\right)$$

Ch hinge-moment coefficient $\left(\frac{\text{hinge moment}}{\text{qb}_{f}\overline{c}_{f}^{2}}\right)$

CL lift coefficient $\left(\frac{\text{lift}}{\text{qS}}\right)$

Cm pitching-moment coefficient about the quarter-chord point of the wing mean aerodynamic chord $\left(\frac{\text{pitching moment}}{\text{qSc}^{i}}\right)$

H hinge moment, foot-pounds

M Mach number $\left(\frac{\text{V}}{\text{a}}\right)$

P

Reynolds number $\left(\frac{\rho Vc}{\mu}\right)$ R acceleration due to gravity, feet per second per second g normal acceleration, feet per second per second n angle of attack of the wing chord line, degrees α δ angle of the flap from the wing chord line, degrees flap angle uncorrected for distortion, degrees δ_{11} area of the semispan wing, square feet S airspeed, feet per second V speed of sound, feet per second a b wing semispan, feet span of the flap, feet bp local chord, feet $\left(\frac{\int_0^{c^2dy}}{s}\right)$, feet wing mean aerodynamic chord, M.A.C. CI root-mean-square chord of the flap aft of the hinge line, feet Cf dynamic pressure $\left(\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2\right)$, pounds per square foot q spanwise station, feet y coefficient of viscosity of air, slugs per foot-second mass density of air, slugs per cubic foot

MODEL AND APPARATUS

The tests described in this report were conducted in the Ames 12-foot pressure tunnel, which is a variable-density wind tunnel having a circular test section modified by the addition of four equally spaced flat sections of 4-foot chord. The characteristics and performance of the wind tunnel are discussed in reference 2.

The semispan triangular wing, which was constructed of steel, was mounted on a turntable in the flat section on the tunnel floor. The unmodified wing had 5-percent-thick, uncambered, double-wedge sections with the maximum thickness at 20 percent of the chord. A limited amount of data was obtained with the leading edge sharp and the ridge line (line of maximum thickness) sharp, and with the leading edge sharp and the ridge line rounded to a radius of 32.22 percent of the chord. The major portion of the data was obtained with the ridge line rounded to a radius of 32.22 percent and the leading edge rounded to a radius of 0.25 percent of the chord. Figure 1 shows the dimensions corresponding to the three profiles. Figures 2 and 3 are photographs of the model in the test section illustrating these modifications. Dimensional constants used in defining the coefficients for the model are given in table I.

A wing-body combination was formed by the addition of half of a body of revolution, mounted symmetrically on the wing, as shown in figure 4. The coordinates of the body are also shown in this figure.

A constant—chord flap having an area aft of the hinge line of 1.8 square feet (20 percent of the original unmodified wing area) was supported on three hinges and restrained from rotation at the inboard end by an electric strain—gage unit and an angle—indexing bracket. (See fig. 2.) The flap had a radius nose with no aerodynamic balance and an unsealed nose gap of 0.028 inch (0.37 percent of the flap chord). Flap angles in increments of 2° from 30° to -30° could be set by means of the indexing bracket. In tests of the wing—body combination, the flap extended into the fuselage through a cover plate which was changed for each flap setting. It was necessary to leave clearance in the plates to allow for the deflection of the flap due to the aerodynamic load. These gaps averaged about five—eighths inch in width at the trailing edge and tapered to a small clearance at the hinge line.

The gap between the wing root and test—section floor was between 0.01 and 0.15 inch where the wing root extended beyond the turntable; consequently, some air leakage was possible. The boundary layer on the tunnel floor, the displacement thickness of which was 0.5 inch at the model, was not removed.

CORRECTIONS TO DATA

Corrections have been applied to the data to account for the effects of tunnel-wall interference, constriction of the air stream, tare forces on the model-support plate, and distortion of the flap

under load. All corrections except that for the distortion are the same as those used in reference 2 and are summarized as follows:

Tunnel-Wall Corrections (Added)

 $\Delta \alpha = 0.722 \, C_{\rm L}$

 $\Delta C_D = 0.0107 C_L^2$

 $\Delta C_m = 0$

Constriction Corrections

The following table gives the uncorrected Mach number and the ratio of corrected dynamic pressure to the uncorrected dynamic pressure corresponding to the Mach numbers for which data are presented:

Corrected Mach number	Uncorrecte	d Mach number	q, corrected q, uncorrected			
Trumb01	Wing alone	Wing and body	Wing alone	Wing and body		
0.40 .50 .60 .70 .80 .85 .90 .93	0.400 .500 .600 .699 .797 .845 .892 .918	0.400 .500 .600 .695 .790 .835 .877 .899	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.004 1.006 1.009 1.013 1.017	1.000 1.008 1.010 1.012 1.018 1.024 1.034 1.043		

Tare Corrections

Tare corrections were applied to account for the turntable drag but not for aerodynamic interference between the model and the turntable. The tare—drag coefficients were found to vary with Reynolds number only. The values are as follows:

	Tare-drag	coefficient
Reynolds number	Wing alone	Wing and body
5.3 × 10 ⁶	0.0032	0.0022
15 × 106	.0028	.0018

No correction was applied for the effect of air leakage between the turntable and the tunnel, although there was some evidence that this leakage may have affected the drag data slightly.

Flap-Distortion Corrections

Angular deflection of the flap under load was known to be appreciable because of the low rigidity of the restraining bracket and the flap itself. In order to determine the magnitude of the distortion, measurements were made of the angular displacement, at three spanwise stations, of the flap under aerodynamic loading. This was done by measuring, with the model in the air stream, the deflection of beams of light reflected from mirrors on the flap at each station. The distortion of the flap as a whole, which was assumed to be the average of the values at the three stations, was then correlated with the hinge moment. The distortion data were obtained only when the test section was approximately at atmospheric pressure and, therefore, at relatively low Mach number. The effect upon the correction of changes in the load distribution resulting from changes in Mach number was not considered because the mean torsional deformation of the flap was found to be small compared with the angular deflection originating in the restraining bracket. Since the flap was set by means of an indexing head which maintained fixed no-load angles, each series of data was for a small range of flap angles. Data for constant flap angles or constant angles of attack were obtained by interpolating graphically between test points. Care was taken to preserve any irregularities, so that the uniformity of the test points within any one curve is typical of the uncorrected data.

TESTS

Tests were made to ascertain the lift, drag, and pitching-moment characteristics of the model and the hinge-moment characteristics of the flap as they are influenced by changes in Reynolds number and Mach number. The flap could be deflected throughout a range of angles from -30° to +30°, but at the higher Mach numbers and higher dynamic pressures the range was limited by the strain-gage capacity and by excessive vibration of the flap. The angle of attack was varied from

-10° to +30° for the wing-alone tests, and from -18° to +18° for tests with the wing-body combination. These ranges were also reduced at high speed because of the excessive hinge loads, vibration, and limitations of wind-tunnel power.

Data were obtained at constant Mach numbers from 0.18 to 0.95 with the tunnel at the pressures required for a Reynolds number of about 5,300,000, the highest Reynolds number for which high Mach number data could be obtained over a moderate angle—of—attack range. At the lowest Mach number, 0.18, the effect of increasing the Reynolds number to 15,000,000 was determined.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tests have been made to investigate the characteristics of the wing alone and the wing in combination with the fuselage under the variety of conditions within the capacity of the 12-foot pressure tunnel. Initial tests showed that the effects of some changes were quite small, permitting the elimination of certain portions of the test program. As shown in reference 2, changes in Reynolds number from 3,500,000 to 5,300,000, the maximum extent possible at high Mach number, had practically no effect, and a change from 15,000,000 to 27,500,000 at 0.18 Mach number caused only a small decrease in drag coefficient and little change in other data. Because the pitching moment of the wing at high angles of attack seemed to be affected by Mach number even at low speeds, tests were made at several Mach numbers for which ordinarily no effects of compressibility would be expected.

Results are presented graphically in this report for a representative series of test conditions, and data are tabulated for intermediate conditions. Except for a limited number of curves which show a comparison of the data obtained with the slightly modified airfoil sections, the data are for the wing having the leading edge rounded to a radius of 0.0025c and the ridge line rounded to a radius of 0.3222c.

Wing Alone, Low Mach Number

Angle of attack, drag coefficient, and pitching-moment coefficient as functions of the lift coefficient, and hinge-moment coefficient as a function of angle of attack are presented in figures 5 through 10 for the wing alone and in figures 11 through 16 for the wing with the fuselage. Similar data for intermediate test conditions are presented in tables II through IX.

Figure 5 shows that the effectiveness of the flap in producing lift and pitching moment at low Mach number was maintained throughout the range of flap angles from -24° to +24°. When the angle of attack was increased to 14°, the pitching-moment curves indicate that there was a sudden forward shift in the center of pressure accompanied by a slight loss in lift. The shift became greater and more abrupt as the flap was deflected to increase the lift. The angle of attack at which the shift occurred was not influenced by a change in Reynolds number from 15,000,000 to 5,300,000. (Compare figs. 5 and 6.) An investigation of the causes of the break in the pitching-moment curves of a similar triangular-wing model is described in reference 3.

As the flap was deflected to angles over 12°, the minimum drag began to increase and the variation of drag with lift became somewhat greater (fig. 6(b)). The lift coefficient for minimum drag changed slightly with flap angle, increasing with positive deflection of the flap. Figure 6(c) shows that the variation of hinge-moment coefficient with angle of attack was negative and large. Within the range of flap angles between ±12°, the curves are smooth except at the angle of attack where the break in the pitching-moment curve occurred.

Wing Alone, High Mach Number

The aerodynamic characteristics of the wing alone at Mach numbers of 0.70, 0.85, 0.93, and 0.95 are presented in figures 7 through 10. Below the angle of attack at which the center of pressure shifted suddenly, there were nearly linear variations of angle of attack and pitching-moment coefficient with lift coefficient over a wide range of flap settings. As the Mach number was increased, the slopes of the lift curves increased gradually, and the slopes of the pitching-moment curves became increasingly negative. The control flap remained effective throughout the whole range of Mach numbers. The shift in the center of pressure occurred at approximately a constant angle of attack regardless of flap angle for any one Mach number. As the Mach number was increased, this discontinuity was delayed to higher angles of attack, but the abruptness and extent of the center-of-pressure shift became greater. A comparison of the drag data at various Mach numbers shows that the drag rise with lift decreased slightly with increasing Mach number. When the flap was deflected more than 60, there was a considerably greater increase in minimum drag coefficient with Mach number than that for the model with the flap neutral.

The large negative variation of hinge moment with angle of attack became greater as the Mach number increased, particularly for

the higher angles of attack. A divergence of the curves for constant flap angle at the higher Mach numbers indicates increased hingemoment variation with flap deflection.

Effect of the Body

Data obtained with the wing-body combination are presented for a Reynolds number of 15,000,000 at a Mach number of 0.18 (fig. 11), and for a Reynolds number of 5,300,000 at Mach numbers of 0.30, 0.70, 0.85, 0.93, and 0.95 (figs. 12 through 16). Addition of the body caused a slight reduction of the static longitudinal stability and an increase of the minimum drag, but did not change the lift or the shape of the drag curves. The variation of hinge moment with angle of attack was slightly greater than that measured for the wing alone, probably because of the pressure differential over a part of the flap within the fuselage.

Effect of the Flap

Variations of lift coefficient, pitching-moment coefficient, and hinge-moment coefficient with flap deflection at zero angle of attack are shown in figures 17 and 18. Figure 17 shows low Mach number data for the wing alone and the wing-body combination at a Reynolds number of 15,000,000. Data obtained at a Reynolds number of 5,300,000 are presented in figure 18 for a series of Mach numbers from 0.18 to 0.95. The lift and pitching-moment coefficients varied linearly over a large range of flap angles, the effectiveness increasing somewhat with Mach number. The hinge-moment curves decreased (algebraically) in slope fairly rapidly with increases in Mach number, particularly for negative flap angles beyond -4°. The effect of adding the body was to cause a slight reduction in flap effectiveness but to increase slightly the absolute value of the variation of hinge-moment coefficient with flap deflection.

Effect of Mach Number

Figure 19 shows how the lift, pitching moment, and hinge moment varied with Mach number at an angle of attack of 0° for several constant flap angles. For flap angles greater than 4°, the hingemoment coefficient underwent considerable change with Mach number; whereas the changes in lift and pitching—moment coefficients were relatively small.

The minimum drag coefficients are shown in figure 20 as a function of Mach number for several flap angles. The large increase in minimum drag with flap deflection, when the Mach number exceeded 0.60, suggests an important loss in wing efficiency if large flap angles are required in order to provide balance. A similar loss would result from large positive deflections if the flap were used as a lift-producing device in this speed range.

Figure 21 shows the variation with Mach number of lift-curve slope and aerodynamic center. The lift-curve slope at zero lift and 0.18 Mach number was 0.038, becoming greater with an increase in either lift coefficient or Mach number. The aerodynamic center began to move aft at 0.40 Mach number until at 0.95 Mach number the total displacement was 5 percent of the mean aerodynamic chord. Figure 22 shows the variation with Mach number of the lift effectiveness $\partial C_L/\partial \delta$, the pitching-moment effectiveness $\partial C_m/\partial \delta$, and the location of the aerodynamic center of the load due to the flap, measured at zero angle of attack and within a range of flap angles near zero. As the Mach number increased from 0.50 to 0.95, data for the wing-body combination showed an increase of 20 percent in lift effectiveness, an increase of 35 percent in pitching-moment effectiveness, and an aft movement of the aerodynamic center of the loading due to control-surface deflection amounting to 6 percent of the mean aerodynamic chord.

Slopes of the curves of hinge-moment coefficient against angle of attack $\partial C_h/\partial \alpha$, measured with the flap undeflected, and hinge-moment coefficient against flap angle $\partial C_h/\partial \delta$, measured at zero angle of attack, are plotted in figure 23. There was a decrease of about 20 percent in the algebraic value of $\partial C_h/\partial \alpha$ as the Mach number was increased from 0.18 to 0.90. The value of $\partial C_h/\partial \delta$ decreased algebraically with increasing Mach number, the decrease becoming more pronounced as the Mach number exceeded 0.90. At a Mach number of 0.95, $\partial C_h/\partial \delta$ was 160 percent of the low-speed value.

Lift-Drag Ratio

Figure 24 presents the variation of lift-drag ratio with lift coefficient for the wing-body combination at three Mach numbers: 0.18, 0.30, and 0.93. This variation affords a measure of the efficiency of the configuration when the flap is deflected, either to provide balance or to obtain increases in lift. Since the model was symmetrical about the chord plane, the curves may be used to represent positive flap angles by reversing the signs of the axes. It is evident that the loss in lift-drag ratio accompanying negative flap deflections is important if it becomes necessary to deflect the flap in the direction

such as to reduce the lift in order to provide longitudinal balance, and that a substantial gain in lift-drag ratio could be realized if the movable surface were deflected to positive angles and used as a landing flap. In addition to improving the lift-drag ratio, the use of the surface as a landing flap offers a means of avoiding the excessive angles of attack otherwise required in landing (fig. 11(a)). The effect of adding a horizontal surface, which would be necessary to balance the pitching moment due to the flap, must be included in any evaluation of the gain in lift-drag ratio associated with these positive flap deflections. At a Mach number of 0.93, improvement in the lift-drag ratio resulting from the effective camber due to a downdeflection of the flap was offset by the increase in minimum drag with flap deflection. The lift-drag ratios of the triangular wing were low under all conditions, and the maximum values for the wing-body combination, which occurred at a lift coefficient of about 0.2, were never greater than 11.

Wing-Profile Modifications

Figures 25 through 28 indicate the aerodynamic effects of slightly modifying the wing profile. Curves presented in these figures are uncorrected for flap distortion, the effect of which was investigated only for the wing with a rounded leading edge and rounded ridge lines. In the investigation of the effects of the modifications to the airfoil section, the wing was first tested with true double-wedge sections and was subsequently tested with two alterations, rounded ridge lines, and a rounded leading edge with the rounded ridge lines. (See fig. 1.) Effects of the modification are noticeable only at the higher angles of attack and, in particular, above the angle at which the discontinuity in the pitching-moment curve appears (fig. 25). Rounding the leading edge resulted in a slightly reduced lift-curve slope and an increase in the static stability at the higher angles of attack. The centerof-pressure shift occurred at a somewhat lower angle of attack for the rounded profile. Only small changes in hinge-moment characteristics resulted from the modifications (fig. 27), the principal differences appearing at the angles of attack near the center-of-pressure shift. There was no apparent effect of rounding the ridge lines.

APPLICATION OF DATA

Data from the tests have been used in the calculation of the stability, maneuverability, control—flap hinge moments, and sinking speeds of a tailless airplane employing a triangular wing in flight at subsonic speeds. The airplane was chosen to be geometrically

similar to the model tested with the fuselage and the wing with rounded leading edge and ridge lines. Dimensions of the airplane were assumed to be as follows:

Wing area	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠			•	500	вq	ft
Wing span						0														31.	,91	ft
Control-f	lar	8	are	a															90	0.80	pa	ft
Flap hinge	e n	101	ner	rt												,	2	81	.8	Chq	ft	-lb

Consideration of the requirements for longitudinal control to be provided by the constant—chord flap led to the assumption of an irreversible control actuator. This assumption was a result of the hinge—moment investigation, which indicated that the stick—free neutral point was a considerable distance ahead of the aerodynamic center of the wing. If the center of gravity were located sufficiently far forward to obviate the need for irreversible controls, the large up—elevator angles required for level flight would impose serious limitations on the maneuverability of the airplane and result in high drag due to the large angles of attack. A center of gravity at 32 percent of the mean aerodynamic chord was chosen, based upon the requirement for the maximum maneuverability without allowing the airplane to become unstable (with irreversible controls) at low speed.

Figure 29 shows the lift coefficient, the hinge moment, and the control-flap angle as a function of Mach number for the airplane in level flight at 30,000 feet altitude. Although the flap-angle variation is stable over the range below 0.93 Mach number, the control-force variations indicate marginal stability. If a trim tab were used to trim out the large push force, stick-free instability would result at all Mach numbers. The control-surface angles and control forces required in a constant-speed maneuver which produces a change in the normal acceleration are shown in figure 30 for various Mach numbers from 0.60 to 0.95. It is assumed that the airplane has a wing loading of 60 pounds per square foot and is operating at 30,000 feet altitude. The control-flap angle necessary to increase the normal acceleration becomes greater at the higher accelerations for the Mach numbers above 0.70, indicating the effect of the increase in static stability at high Mach number and high angles of attack. At the lower speeds, increasing push forces are required as the normal acceleration is increased. The nonlinear variation of control-flap angle with normal acceleration factor at the higher Mach numbers, larger angles being required at high lift, results in the reversal of the slopes of the control hinge-moment

curves. At the highest Mach numbers, 0.93 and 0.95, a large (negative) change in $\partial C_h/\partial \delta$ causes the floating angle to be reduced to the extent that a pull force is needed for balance in the maneuver. The sharp rise in hinge moment with increase in normal acceleration above 2.8g at a Mach number of 0.95 indicates that structural requirements of the control actuator may be a major problem, if even moderate maneuverability is to be attained at this speed.

The steep power-off gliding angle resulting from a low liftdrag ratio at high angles of attack is one of the objectionable characteristics associated with this type of airplane. Figure 31 shows the sinking speed, hinge moment for balance, control-flap angle, and angle of attack as a function of gliding speed at sea level. The minimum power-off sinking speed for the lightest wing loading considered, 20 pounds per square foot, is 32 feet per second, and occurs at a forward speed of 190 miles per hour. For the 40-pound wing loading, the minimum sinking speed is 45 feet per second at a forward speed of 270 miles per hour. Reference 4 indicates that some reduction in the vertical speed during a landing would result from the large ground effect upon the triangular wing. However, figure 31 shows that even the moderate wing loadings which were assumed result in sinking speeds that are substantially greater than those thought to be safe for piloted airplanes (reference 5). The data indicate that considerable difficulty may be experienced by a pilot of an airplane employing a low-aspect-ratio triangular wing in landing without power.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions have been drawn from the results of tests of a triangular wing model with a constant—chord plain flap:

- 1. At low speeds, the flap was effective in producing changes in lift and pitching moment to deflections as large as 24°. Changes in Reynolds number between 5,300,000 and 15,000,000 had little effect, except at flap angles over 20°.
- 2. Increasing the Mach number from 0.18 to 0.95 caused the aerodynamic center to move rearward about 5 percent of the mean aerodynamic chord and the slope of the lift curve to increase by about 0.01 per degree.
- 3. For the wing-body combination, the lift effectiveness of the flap increased with Mach number by 20 percent of the low-speed value, and the pitching-moment effectiveness at a constant angle of attack increased 35 percent between Mach numbers of 0.18 and 0.95.

- 4. The variation of hinge-moment coefficient with angle of attack was negative and large under all conditions, and its algebraic value decreased 20 percent between Mach numbers of 0.18 and 0.90.
- 5. A considerable change with Mach number was found for the variation of hinge-moment coefficient with flap deflection. At a Mach number of 0.95, this variation had increased to 160 percent of the low-speed value.
- 6. The lift-drag ratios were generally low and were reduced considerably by upward deflections of the flap, such as are required to balance a tailless airplane in flight. At low speeds, an improvement in the lift-drag ratio resulted from small positive deflections, but at the higher Mach numbers the improvement was offset by the rise in minimum drag with flap deflection.
- 7. For a given Mach number, the sudden shift of the center of pressure of the wing occurred at about the same angle of attack for all flap angles. Increasing the Mach number delayed the shift to higher angles of attack and caused the abruptness and amount of the shift to increase.
- 8. Calculations were made of the characteristics of a tailless airplane consisting of a triangular wing with a fuselage and using a constant—chord plain flap for longitudinal control. Results of the calculations may be summarized as follows:
 - (a) The hypothetical airplane had a stable variation of control-flap angle with speed until the Mach number exceeded 0.93.
 - (b) At Mach numbers below 0.90 with the center of gravity at 32 percent of the mean aerodynamic chord, a large variation of flap hinge moment with angle of attack resulted in stick-free instability and, unless an irreversible type of control actuator were employed, large push forces would be required in a maneuver to increase the normal acceleration. The effect of increasing the Mach number above 0.90 was to cause the push forces to diminish and then become pull forces.
 - (c) The forward speeds and sinking speeds associated with the low-aspect-ratio triangular wing in a power-off approach were so large as to indicate that some power

would have to be applied if a safe landing were to be accomplished.

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TABLE I - MODEL GEOMETRIC DATA

Mean aerodynamic chord, c' With rounded leading edge With sharp leading edge.	
Wing semispan, b	3 ft
Root-mean-square chord of twing alone Wing and body	he flap, \overline{c}_{f} 0.6107 ft 0.6043 ft
Span of the flap, b _f Wing alone	

Table II.- Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.50.

8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
	-10 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 2 2 2 4 6 8 3 0 2 2 4 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	-0.463 364 1699 085523 0752 0752 165523 5548 740 89952 1.060 1.138 1.128	0.078 .050 .016 .008 .007 .009 .014 .076 .0153 .253 .380 .453 .506 .684	0.071 .057 .044 .028 .015 .003 -011 -022 -037 -051 -062 -076 -092 -096 -1099 -121 -132 -139 -148	-0.090 .073 .056 .038 .021 .003 -016 -032 -049 -064 -083 -1184 -123 -1584 -199 -210 -248 -248
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	-10 -6 -42 -024 -68 1024 168 2024 208 20	- 412 - 310 - 216 - 120 - 035 - 042 - 127 - 213 - 305 - 405 - 505 - 5001 - 700 - 800 - 858 - 940 1 028 1 102 1 179 1 225 1 242	680 420 230 120 1007 008 011 058 087 169 275 402 474 5622 697	.045 .033 .019 .005 -020 -023 -044 -061 -075 -100 -112 -129 -142 -159 -167 -173	.060 .042 .025 .009 -008 -026 -045 -079 -096 -113 -128 -144 -158 -122 -228 -228 -225 -2270 -285
*************	-10 -64 -20 -12 -16 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10	- 360 - 2660 - 1651 - 0013 - 1766 - 3609 - 175555 - 89108 - 100755 - 10075 - 10075 - 112258	058 036 019 008 010 025 042 067 140 140 140 362 425 425 425 731	021 0104 0016 0051 0051 0072 0076 0099 1127 1145 1151 1154 1177 1177 1189	030 013 -004 -020 -037 -055 -076 -093 -111 -130 -145 -162 -178 -216 -242 -260 -267 -279 -300 -312

8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch
03 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02	-10 -64 -20 246 50 102 146 120 2246 230	-0.259160065 .023 .110 .190 .275 .368 .470 .570 .669 .770 .864 .965 1.094 1.148 1.221 1.280 1.308 1.338	0.045 .027 .014 .010 .016 .024 .039 .064 .092 .125 .225 .284 .350 .466 .540 .698 .774	-0.024 -0.36 -0.050 -0.065 -0.077 -0.090 -1.04 -1.21 -1.37 -1.51 -1.75 -1.86 -1.97 -2.09 -1.92 -2.04 -2.09 -2.13 -2.21	-0.030 -046 -063 -082 -099 -115 -132 -156 -205 -241 -257 -271 -301 -312 -316 -327 -334 -359
12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	-10 -64 -00 -46 -00 -46 -00 -46 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -16 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -00 -0	165 068 .029 .120 .215 .362 .458 .560 .760 .855 .948 1.048 1.141 1.196 1.262 1.313	040 024 014 017 027 039 058 058 120 160 202 262 325 3437 592 5424	066078093108121132144159180207217228239239214231233235	080 096 113 131 151 165 250 250 250 266 332 321 341 350 356 363 376 394
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	-10 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -10 -14 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10	0 100 200 290 362 430 495 565 615 830 1107 1107 1107 1210 1230 1290 1339 1380 1399	038 031 031 039 050 063 080 138 186 234 247 448 497 6659 727	150162178189200205212240278289307312	- 222 - 2427 - 25842 - 3311 - 33366 - 427 - 4464 - 4668 - 4785 - 499

8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
111111111111111	-10 8 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 2 1 1 6 8 0 2 4 6 8 2 2 3 0	-0.512 -410 -311 -217 -051 -028 -111 -051 -028 -111 -204 -302 -401 -497 -596 -680 -760 -850 -939 1.018 1.093 1.151 1.209	0.090 0.059 0.020 0.008 0.012 0.066 0.098 1.834 2.660 1.5582 5.660	0.093 .081 .068 .051 .038 .024 .011 .014 .028 .041 .052 .063 .066 .074 .089 .011 .120 .121	0.120 102 086 067 051 032 014 -004 -020 -037 -052 -063 -093 -129 -168 -183 -224
+ # # [‡]	-10 -64 -024 -024 -024 -024 -024 -024 -024 -02	- 560 - 458 - 360 - 265 - 177 - 095 - 016 - 157 - 252 - 350 - 450 - 545 - 629 - 710 - 895 - 975 - 110 - 110 - 115	.101 .068 .043 .0253 .009 .009 .009 .035 .0598 .1678 .2176 .2176 .2176 .410 .481 .553	.115 .103 .090 .073 .059 .045 .031 .007 046 040 045 058 068 068 068 068 068 068 068	.146 .130 .113 .094 .076 .060 .043 .024 .006 010 055 066 100 122 137 153 172 196
	-10 -6 -42 -02 46 8 10 11 16 18 22 24 28 30	- 658 - 6555 - 4564 - 179 - 0962 - 0176 - 1712 - 2768 - 4655 - 5556 - 827 - 908 - 9050 1 109	.126 .091 .061 .038 .022 .014 .010 .015 .028 .044 .147 .1952 .2514 .380 .4505 .502	.160 .147 .133 .117 .100 .086 .072 .060 .047 .033 .020 .005 -005 -005 -047 -058 -070 -070 -070	.201 .185 .167 .147 .123 .107 .090 .070 .054 .039 .020 .004 -011 029 060 080 095 1133 155 179

1						
	8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
	-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	-10 -64 -20246 50246 10246 102246 202246 2030	-0.754 6566 4576 4571 1899 1043 081 814 874 8461 846	0.157 1117 0.83 0.056 0.014 0.014 0.014 0.024 0.093 1.27 1.226 1.226 1.246 1.2	0.206 194 179 161 143 128 116 1029 0752 0650 040 030 0194 -084 -047	0.282 .264 .246 .223 .190 .170 .155 .135 .117 .100 .081 .050 .029 .001 -019 -037 -077 -078 -122
	-16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16	-10 -42 -42 -42 -46 -42 -46 -42 -46 -42 -46 -42 -46 -42 -46 -42 -46 -42 -46 -42 -42 -42 -42 -42 -42 -42 -42 -42 -42	- 840 - 747 - 646 - 538 - 4333 - 354 - 279 - 102 - 102 - 102 - 102 - 282 - 370 - 5658 - 743 - 899	192 148 110 0754 039 030 022 001 0054 0052 1150 1504 1504 1505 1505 1505 1505 1505	248 237 223 203 169 159 147 119 109 082 0756 041 0028 0102 -015	352 333 314 276 238 238 218 198 196 160 141 104 081 075 013 -019 -043 -061
	-20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20	-10 -40 -42 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40 -40	- 910 - 815 - 7095 - 4958 - 412 - 3489 - 1799 - 1085 -	2 32 187 146 1078 064 0536 031 032 041 056 190 242 366 435	279 267 26536 2207 198 198 198 1153 1039 075 0617 0015	393 320 320 320 326 274 250 225 206 167 139 111 088 064 044

Table III.- Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.60.

8	a	GL	CD	Cm	Ch	8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	28 24 22 20 18 16 14 10 86 44 20 -24 -68 -10	1.189 1.139 1.072 1.0050 .9669 .7669 .564 .3662 .076 -0080 -176 -268 -3776	0.608 .536 .457 .387 .211 .157 .078 .050 .028 .015 .008 .015 .028 .051 .079	-0.157153141133135107095067055040023012 .001 .015 .028 .045 .061	-0.257 -240 -234 -231 -180 -152 -132 -134 -0981 -064 -048 -034 -019 -021 036 056 075	03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03.	28 24 22 20 16 11 10 86 42 -16 -8 -10	1.302 1.274 1.210 1.158 1.111 1.078 .980 .881 .782 .579 .475 .288 .200 .112 .030 062 162 249	0.682 .614 .536 .416 .359 .230 .174 .034 .040 .026 .018 .019 .019	-0.210208202193207209195180173159145129091081067054040	271 254 240 224 208 167 141 120 104 085
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	286 244 220 186 144 120 86 44 20 -24 -46 -80 -10	1.223 1.180 1.112 1.050 1.026 .934 .828 .723 .622 .520 .416 .320 .219 .127 .042 -035 -122 -214 -316 -421	.618 .5497.4066 .3289.224 .1735.0053.0012 .0055.0012 .007.0012 .007.0012 .007.0012	- 181 - 173 - 160 - 1517 - 1577 - 134 - 107 - 092 - 085 - 036 - 036 - 003 - 00	- 286 - 268 - 259 - 259 - 210 - 194 - 175 - 138 - 120 - 101 - 066 - 050 - 012 - 012 - 024 - 042 - 061	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	2664220 2864220 16420 16420 -2466 -10	1.148 1.155 1.069 .969 .970 .771 .670 .565 .461 .3750 .209 .121 .027 -071	 	 	
* + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	28 264 22 20 186 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 24 -4 6 -8 -10	1.255 1.218 1.148 1.091 1.079 .988 .780 .678 .578 .578 .975 .008 -069 -160 -262 -364	.640 .576 .424 .3776 .3094 .191 .140 .005 .015 .010 .008 .0019 .008 .008	199190180175182173161147132121090060046033020007 .009	- 317 - 3092 - 2747 - 22196 - 11759 - 11942 - 10844 - 0044 - 0044 - 0058 - 0057	16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1	25 26 24 22 20 16 14 12 10 6 4 2 -2 -4 -5 -10	1.349 1.319 1.279 1.225 1.225 1.138 1.044 946 .853 .751 .642 .528 .438 .368 .204 .111 .014	.755 .688 .610 .533 .478 .442 .379 .252 .202 .157 .081 .061 .035 .027 .029 .039	2655 2677 2574 2936 2769 2769 2555 2169 1673 16737 1233	450 445 447 437 408 395 3367 3367 2655 2655 2242 202 162

8	a	C_L	Co	Cm	Ch
	286442086420864420244680	1.151 1.095 1.095 1.0935 1.0935 1.0935 1.0935 1.0936 1.093	0.587 .511 .435 .361 .288 .235 .194 .143 .102 .042 .042 .012 .008 .007 .010 .020 .035 .061 .095	-0.141 -131 -069 -078 -078 -068 -055 -044 -030 -015 0011 0084 0084 -084 0084 -084	-0.237 -2157 -197 -199 -129 -083 -0754 -038 -020 -051 -033 -051 -033 -051 -033 -051 -033 -051 -033 -051 -033
	2864 246 220 186 141 1086 420 141 1086 141 1086 141 1086 141 1086 141 1086 141 1086 141 1086 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 141 14	1.118 1.059 .978 .918 .726 .662 .472 .370 .167 .067 .090 172 3767 480 587	.566 .492 .4136 .280 .221 .183 .093 .0636 .020 .018 .008 .0136 .0136 .043 .071	- 124 - 112 - 102 - 050 - 059 - 054 - 046 - 026 - 026 - 024 - 042 - 075 - 075 - 075 - 075 - 075 - 075 - 075 - 075 - 075 - 075	205 185 168 159 138 100 071 060 043 027 012 .005 .026 .044 .062 .081 .098 .137 .152
***************	28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 86 4 2 0 -2 -46 -80 -10	1.038 .981 .910 .829 .7452 .568 .475 .3776 .179 .010 092 1777 361 462 562	.525 .454 .385 .256 .251 .152 .113 .079 .016 .010 .015 .038 .038 .092 .129	092 079 067 054 037 020 010 005 .007 .018 .033 .048 .061 .074 .088 .103 .121 .121	161138116086058024012 .005 .022 .039 .062 .077 .092 .110 .126 .153 .176 .196

8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch
-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	222220864208642024680 111108642024680	0.9794 .8355 .755996 .5470 .3287 .1887 .1880 -1.18829 -1.18829 -1.18829 -1.18829 -1.18860 -1.18829 -1.18860 -1.	0.492 424 348 286 223 170 126 091 0043 015 013 018 037 056 120 160	-0.057 043 0316 0016 0017 .0319 .062 .0750 .0625 .0751 .1204 .1865 .2014	-0.100 081 046 049 0033 .051 .068 .1022 .138 .161 .179 .190 .230 .2578 .293
-166 -166 -166 -166 -166 -166 -166 -166	286 224 220 186 144 120 86 420 -24-68 -10	. \$89 . \$244 . 668 . 568 . 4751 . 282 . 191 . 00 . 1018 . 262 541 541 740 7839	.455 .3894 .265 .207 .1587 .059 .041 .022 .031 .042 .0577 .111 .1495	021 008 .005 .021 .037 .058 .071 .080 .092 .104 .116 .132 .146 .160 .172 .180 .199 .223 .240 .253	047 028 006 .036 .036 .060 .094 .117 .135 .177 .199 .215 .225 .235 .356 .373

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Table IV.-Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.80.

8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch		8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20 18 16 14 12 10 86 4 2 0 2 2 4 -6 -8 -10	0.962 .900 .825 .715 .610 .502 .392 .286 .001 .182 .068 .001 -176 -281 -392 -498	0.344 .295 .233 .177 .088 .056 .033 .018 .010 .008 .009 .016 .031 .0556	-0.130 149 137 119 086 067 048 031 016 0 .013 .029 .047 .065	-0.206178168149130107084060042022001 .016 .0355 .058 .081	,	-4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -	20 18 16 14 12 10 86 4 2 0 -4 -6 -10	0.812 .759 .714 .612 .502 .395 .290 .175 .081 0 -084 -383 -491 -600	0.302 .243 .198 .147 .069 .042 .023 .012 .009 .009 .026 .046 .074 .110	-0.094 069 071 052 048 032 010 .004 .019 .032 .048 .063 .081 .099 .120	-0.160 105 086 070 053 035 015 015 042 044 080 105 128 179
	20 18 14 12 10 86 4 2 -2 -46 -8 -10	1.010 .960 .8775 .5550 .4560 .2343 .144 -0330 -12235 -444	362 314 254 194 101 066 040 022 013 008 009 013 008 009 017	153 1736 149 133 115 095 075 057 042 012 .003 .019 .055	243 212 203 191 172 146 123 101 079 056 035 016 0			20 18 14 12 10 86 4 2 0 -2 -46 -8 -10	.761 .674 .580 .511 .413 .308 .193 .086 -012 -098 -1866 -382 -382 -597 -691	.272 .213 .166 .130 .088 .058 .019 .019 .014 .018 .027 .044 .068 .100	052 029 016 015 002 .011 .049 .067 .080 .098 .115 .137 .177 .195	106 065 017 .0 .012 .030 .073 .090 .114 .159 .214 .214 .248 .274
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 -2 -4 -6 -8 -10	1.050 1.050 928 .831 .721 .508 .395 .292 .095 .078 175 278	.384 .3355 .275 .214 .162 .078 .049 .017 .012 .009 .0011 .068	177 200 196 181 145 125 085 053 053 023 029	287 245 245 234 188 166 143 119 071 050 036 014 .009		-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	20 18 16 14 12 10 86 42 0 -24 -68 -10	.675 .575 .486 .403 .308 .101 -0092 -190 -275 -3542 -558 -669	.250 .197 .149 .111 .0754 .034 .020 .025 .025 .029 .064 .091	009 .014 .034 .042 .050 .063 .100 .113 .126 .1435 .171 .197 .218	029 .003 .049 .085 .100 .117 .139 .164 .185 .217 .241 .260 .279 .314
	20 18 16 12 10 86 42 0 -2 -46 -88 -10	8534 7559 5551 4559 2332 241 221 221 221 221 221 221 221 221 22	.320 .263 .215 .115 .078 .048 .027 .014 .008 .009 .011 .020 .038 .064	111 102 108 076 076 058 039 006 .008 .024 .037 .055 .075 .075 .075	179128124108089069049010 .009 .033 .048 .070 .093 .138		-16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16	20 18 16 12 10 86 42 0 -24 -68 -10	.608 .512 .419 .328 .238 .142 .039 -103 -143 -231 -3199 -482	.239 .188 .141 .108 .078 .063 .041 .030 .031 .037 .047 .060 .082	.028 .048 .068 .081 .088 .096 .109 .128 .144 .155 .168 .179 .192	.064 .095 .137 .178 .200 .218 .305 .305 .336 .347

Table V.- Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.90.

8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch
8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12 10 86 44 20 -2 -4 -6 -8 -10	.486 .372 .269 .153 .0637 1255 2348 466	0.160 113 .078 .047 .027 .016 .011 .010 .015 .030 .051	-0.176 -156 -116 -092 -070 -052 -036 -020 -001 -018 -051 -068	-0.150 1159 089 067 048 028 010 .014 .040
000000000000	12 10 86 42 0 -24 -6 -8	.675 .540 .420 .307 .099 .008 -085 -182 -182 -407 -525	.142 .098 .062 .036 .019 .012 .009 .016 .034 .059	.140 109 082 060 040 021 006 .013 .032 .052 .075	164 132 101 070 028 009 .012 .035 .056 .085 .117
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	12 10 8 6 4 2 0 -2 -4 -6 -8 -10	.601 .475 .357 .247 .142 .044 047 140 241 346 578	.127 .086 .052 .030 .016 .010 .095 .013 .024 .040 .067 .103	- 102 - 073 - 049 - 028 - 009 - 010 - 025 - 043 - 074 - 084 - 106 - 136	120 082 055 030 012 .009 .032 .056 .081 .103 .137 .171
-4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4 -4	12 10 6 4 2 0 -2 -4 -6 -8 -10	.546 .422 .306 .197 .086 097 190 295 490 511 636	.117 .076 .047 .027 .015 .012 .018 .028 .049 .075 .112	068 043 020 .020 .020 .039 .054 .073 .094 .115 .134 .167	073 041 013 .008 .025 .047 .077 .100 .131 .160

8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
11111111	12 10 8 6 4 2 0 -2 -4 -6	0.490 .373 .265 .156 .037 053 145 238 340	0.109 .072 .044 .025 .015 .013 .016 .024 .060	-0.036 -014 .008 .029 .047 .066 .082 .100	-0.021 .005 .031 .050 .073 .103 .129 .160 .236
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	12 10 8 6 4 2 0 -24	.437 .324 .207 .101 005 096 191 283 385	007 .014 .036 .056 .072 .090 .107 .125	.103 .067 .042 .026 .018 .018 .023 .334 .052	.039 .067 .088 .114 .147 .175 .201 .236 .278
-10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10	12 10 8 .6 4 2 0 -24	. 387 .274 .163 .057 -042 -136 -230 -321 -421	.098 .060 .042 .029 .022 .023 .031 .042	.020 .040 .060 .079 .096 .113 .130 .147	.117 .140 .162 .184 .205 .232 .259 .297
-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	12 10 86 42 0	.344 .237 .131 .026 070 165 260 350 445	.096 .065 .045 .033 .027 .029 .037 .050	.046 .065 .082 .099 .116 .132 .150 .166	.188 .200 .217 .232 .255 .281 .313 .355 .400
-16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16	12 10 8 6 4 2	.272 .171 .071 026 136 230	.102 .074 .053 .0 42	.088 .103 .113 .130 .148	.299 .300 .301 .317 .350

Table VI-Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.50.

8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
444444444444444	-16 -14 -12 -10 -8 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16	9.624 6246 62477 62670 62670 62670 62670 6270 6270 627	0.169 126 091 062 039 024 014 012 019 029 045 070 101 137 183 225	0.046 036 029 020 008 -006 -019 -030 -040 -051 -066 -080 -092 -106 -114 -122 -130	0.096 .067 .050 .033 .016 .000 021 040 064 105 144 164 164 182 194 230 244
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	-16 -14 -12 -10 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18	-701 -617 -526 -432 -337 -240 -1066 -0152 -178 -178 -267 -367 -365 -456 -626 -701 -701 -701 -701 -701 -701 -701 -701	.192 .148 .108 .075 .050 .030 .017 .012 .011 .013 .054 .051 .113 .150	078 070 0654 043 030 017 006 - 005 - 018 - 056 - 077 - 077 - 077 - 087	.152 .117 .103 .086 .069 .050 .030 .011 008 028 049 068 103 119 132 165
**************************************	-16 -14 -12 -10 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 18	-742 -678 -572 -477 -381 -284 -192 -1066 -052 -226 -321 -584 -5670 -766	206 163 120 057 035 011 017 029 048 073 103 149 183 236	09955550 0875550 05050 0534 0014 0008 - 02157 - 04567 - 0679	.182 .150 .133 .116 .098 .079 .060 .020 .020 039 074 088 101
<u> </u>	-16 -14 -12 -18 -18 -18 -18 -18 -18	- 782 - 732 - 624 - 5430 - 5430 - 332 - 150 - 008 - 0984 - 279 - 373 - 470 - 5433 - 729	221 1782 1782 0065 0042 0012 0013 0012 0015 0025 0041 0065 120 0070 170 223	122 100 099 088 073 060 047 025 012 -001 -013 -026 -036 -040 -050 -061	.213 .186 .168 .148 .130 .111 .092 .048 .028 .028 .0013 -013 -048 -063 -079 -106 -126

8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
	-16 -14 -12 -10 -8 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 5 10 12 14 16 18	-0.8651 719 5218 619 5246 3238 1575 0007 0.993 290 386 4763 558	0.255 .251 .161 .119 .0859 .038 .025 .014 .014 .020 .054 .080 .112 .152 .202	0.159 166 149 145 120 106 089 075 064 056 042 016 0055 -0018 -029	0.276 2254 2274 217 200 181 157 130 087 067 046 027 009 -007 -029 -053 -073
-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	-16 -14 -12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18	- 942 - 904 - 804 - 715 - 614 - 517 - 447 - 243 - 160 - 078 - 013 - 107 - 297 - 392 - 484 - 582	.287 .244 .193 .149 .111 .079 .038 .026 .020 .016 .020 .029 .046 .069 .046 .069 .136 .182	.195 .213 .197 .188 .179 .164 .129 .116 .096 .082 .067 .054 .041 .021	.339 .326 .309 .292 .279 .256 .219 .172 .153 .132 .107 .086 .047 .032 .002
-16 -166 -166 -166 -166 -166 -166 -166	-164 -142 -108642 -246802468011468	-977 -953 -883 -792 -7052 -401 -320 -246 -163 -072 -020 -119 -213 -310 -409 -505	317 259 226 181 140 1073 0753 0740 023 024 029 041 061 087 1163	221 230 236 230 223 227 182 165 145 147 124 111 096 083 069 054	395 390 3977 362 336 278 248 2201 179 158 109 075 0629

Table VII-Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.60.

8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	-14 -12 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -14 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10 -10	0.65456502 654565502 65456667 655554 6767 6767 6767 6767 676	0.172 .130 .094 .063 .041 .024 .013 .011 .014 .020 .030 .047 .073 .171 .143 .174 .248 .301	0.034 .050 .030 .019 .006 .007 .021 .032 .043 .0548 .068 .083 .099 .1122 .122	0.103 .061 .050 .025 .025 .005 .046 .086 .111 .134 .174 .174 .194 .217 .232 .254
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	-186 -142 -142 -108 -44 -202 -468 -12468 -118	797 77100 65440 65440 32441 7095 1870 950 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 187	252 196 152 111 077 050 017 013 011 014 020 024 054 054 052 116 157 206	.094 .073 .0870 .079 .046 .033 .019 001 001 004 001 001 001 001 001 001 001 001	.178 .161 .123 .108 .089 .070 .050 .031 .010 -030 -051 -070 -091 -108 -127 -143 -173
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-18 -16 -12 -10 -8 -4 -2 -2 -2 -4 -6 -12 -14 -15 -15	- 836 - 7590 - 6990 - 4856 - 3890 - 1929 - 1025 - 050 - 1440 - 2306 - 5191 - 6866 - 770	267 211 170 086 057 021 012 012 012 018 029 048 106 145	.115 .106 .102 .092 .081 .053 .039 .027 .015 .004 .008 .039 .021 .036 .039 .039 .039 .039 .039 .039 .039	.211 .191 .163 .139 .119 .080 .060 .038 .018 022 040 062 077 093 103 104 162
1	-18 -14 -12 -10 -8 -4 -2 -2 -2 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18	- 875 - 788 - 741 - 6531 - 435 - 335 - 150 - 001 - 095 - 280 - 475 - 551 - 750	282 225 184 136 097 066 042 017 012 015 043 043 066 098 133 181 232	137 131 121 116 104 090 076 046 035 024 012 0014 -027 -043 -043 -053 -066	.246 .223 .197 .173 .153 .136 .1150 .046 .027 .049 .032 .032 .049 .049

				/-	
8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
04 04 04 04 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08	-16 -14 -12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18	-0.880 831 730 632 536 432 235 1577 077 010 100 1955 .393 .485 .572	0.255 .217 .165 .123 .060 .039 .025 .014 .021 .035 .083 .114 .221	0.176 .169 .164 .154 .138 .125 .107 .090 .077 .066 .053 .041 .028 .014 .003 -0.004 -0.017	0.282 261 242 225 213 190 162 131 110 099 047 028 008 -007 -057
-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	-16 -14 -12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16	-1.022 915 722 629 527 414 320 243 162 078 015 .110 .205 .305 .490 .592	.291 .251 .192 .152 .054 .035 .025 .020 .016 .019 .031 .048 .070 .101 .138	.218207 .198 .189 .173 .152 .136 .123 .109 .097 .084 .070 .057 .044 .033 .017	351 338 320 304 2270 223 203 203 184 160 135 091 067 051 022 -003 -014
-16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16	-16 -14 -12 -10 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16	986990896803708600488396247163072020220320420465	.328 .294 .233 .189 .108 .070 .055 .040 .030 .024 .030 .024 .091 .064 .091	.255 -244 .237 .237 .230 .214 .169 .159 .159 .126 .112 .100 .086 .070	397 394 388 380 3507 288 278 245 221 200 168 138 117 082 030

Table VIII-Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.80.

8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch
44444444444444444	-144 -120 -10864-2024-688010214468	-0.645 567 485 381 278 170 020 197 285 596 591 885 596 591 885	0.183 .140 .102 .700 .044 .026 .017 .014 .018 .023 .034 .054 .080 .112 .159 .253	0.051 .038 .023 .006 030 042 054 061 120 138 178	.063 .047 .031 .009 014 057 080 100 131 162 224 2245 279
- 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-16 -14 -12 -10 - 86 - 42 - 2 - 4 - 2 - 4 - 6 - 8 10 112 146 18	7452 7630 7634 3207 3203 1120 3203 1147 3203 1147 3554 704 704	.230 .183 .136 .096 .0638 .022 .015 .014 .019 .053 .083 .159 .205 .250	.143 .127 .115 .092 .079 .042 .028 .017 .004 -011 -027 -043 -073 -073	 181 163 139 117 .090 .065 .042 -003 -024 -045 -087 -1065 -116 -116
02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03	-14 -12 -18 -18 -18 -18 -18 -14 -18	-1.000 878 786 687 466 360 265 165 081 .104 .210 .310 .411 .498 .588 .696	.280 .235 .187 .140 .069 .045 .030 .022 .017 .025 .035 .039 .087 .128	231 214 201 186 167 124 106 075 061 045 029 013 0027 - 0024 - 0054	.285 .284 .273 .255 .229 .187 .162 .137 .114 .084 .062 .040 .018 .002 .033 .075 .110

8	a	CL	Co	Cm	Ch
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	-14 -10 - 86 - 4 - 2 - 2 46 - 80 - 12 - 166 - 18	-0.667 579 472 366 258 156 064 020 .100 .193 .398 .501 .602 .688 .741	0.165 .122 .085 .054 .032 .019 .012 .015 .022 .038 .062 .130 .172 .220 .270	0.098 .087 .069 .054 .035 .019 .005 -034 -051 -068 -084 -100 -108	0.141 .123 .102 .079 .054 .031 .036 056 056 103 127 146 156 156
-# -# -# -# -# -# -# -# -# -# -# -# -# -	-16 -14 -12 -10 - 6 - 4 - 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18	820 780 684 575 463 357 250 160 071 100 .200 .302 .406 .507 666 .771	.248 .202 .152 .109 .073 .046 .018 .014 .017 .046 .074 .147 .192 .235	.151 .158 .144 .123 .107 .086 .052 .037 .013 -0036 -048 -048 -060	 .2255 .207 .181 .157 .130 .005 .005 .005 .008 032 051 079 131 174
-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	-16 -14 -12 -10 - 86 - 4 - 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18	940 930 847 749 651 525 165 165 165 165 120 222 318 4014 518	.316 .2599 .214 .170 .1270 .093 .044 .0246 .0247 .038 .0561 .1156 .208	.213 .239 .239 .225 .209 .161 .146 .121 .106 .075 .060 .051 .034 .015	
-16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16 -16	-16 -14 -12 -10 -86 -4 -20 24 -68 10 112 114 118	958 9572 762 6767 4702 382 3200 1300 1366 .0576 .243 .3462 .540	.328 .280 .280 .232 .186 .143 .108 .081 .049 .049 .049 .025 .044 .062 .111 .151 .197	.237 .2466 .2236 .2236 .1861 .1755 .1496 .1750 .1074 .0677 .0984 .0673 .026	 297 269 239 216 189 125 .091

Table IX.—Aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.90.

8	a	CL	CD	Cm	Ch
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-12 -10 - 8 - 6 - 4 - 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14	0.630 500 376 273 167 071 .021 .107 .208 .306 .417 .529 .642 .761	0.138 .094 .062 .037 .022 .015 .013 .016 .024 .041 .068 .103 .147 .207	0.116 .083 .041 .038 .022 .005 008 024 039 056 075 102 133	0.179 .131 .090 .058 .031 .008 -013036060088127173218
14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	-12 -10 - 8 - 6 - 4 - 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14	524 404 292 184 085 .017 .110 .197 .300 .410 .523 .640 .770	.117 .078 .049 .030 .020 .016 .020 .029 .040 .061 .091 .130 .176	.059 .034 .012 006 023 041 055 068 111 133 162 191	.067 .033 .007 017 039 061 118 155 194 238 283
** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	-12 -10 - 8 - 6 - 4 - 2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14	678554437325210120030 .060 .158258365474584698820	.151 .106 .071 .045 .027 .017 .014 .015 .022 .037 .059 .092 .134 .190	.149 .113 .090 .070 .047 .030 .017 .000 015 032 051 075 103	.213 .177 .138 .104 .073 .046 .022 001 024 048 074 120 167

8	a	CL	C_D	C_m	Ch
	-12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14	-0.723 608 494 382 267 172 082 .007 .107 .208 .316 .422 .528 .635 .754	0.165 .121 .083 .053 .032 .021 .015 .015 .019 .032 .054 .083 .123	0.151 .130 .105 .080 .059 .043 .026 .011005046068093	0.204 .173 .148 .117 .088 .060 .036 .015 008 032 057 084 122
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	-12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14	796 696 590 476 370 270 175 087 .008 .115 .222 .322 .421 .525 .640	.196 .150 .109 .077 .036 .027 .022 .022 .032 .049 .073 .105	.215 .192 .166 .143 .119 .102 .087 .069 .052 .031 .010 004 020 047	.294 .282 .267 .240 .214 .187 .155 .126 .100 .090 .040 032
-12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12	-12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16	 735 631 533 430 338 242 156 069 .033 .137 .240 .338 .440	.230 .176 .134 .100 .073 .055 .043 .034 .031 .037 .050 .069 .099 .135 .188	.242 .228 .204 .180 .159 .142 .129 .114 .097 .080 .063 .047 .032	.402 .403 .402 .389 .362 .286 .258 .231 .211 .190 .205
-14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14 -14	-12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14			.252 .242 .215 .189 .169 .151 .138 .126 .112 .096 .080 .068	         

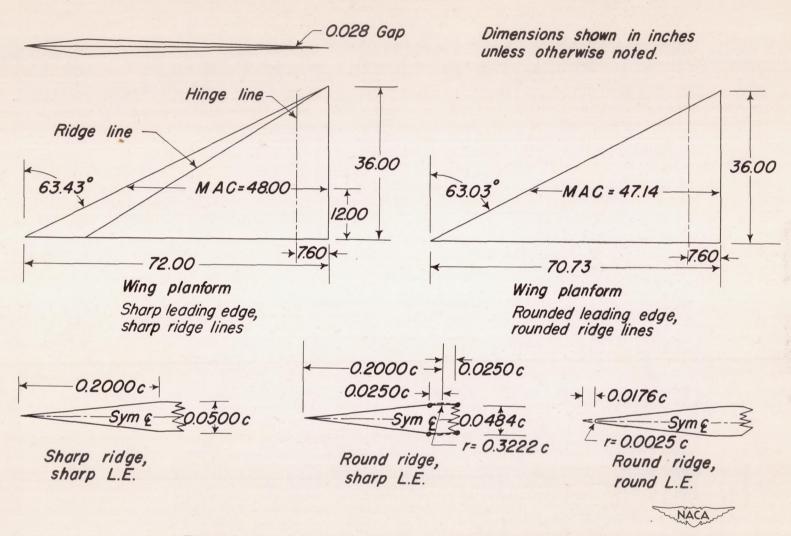
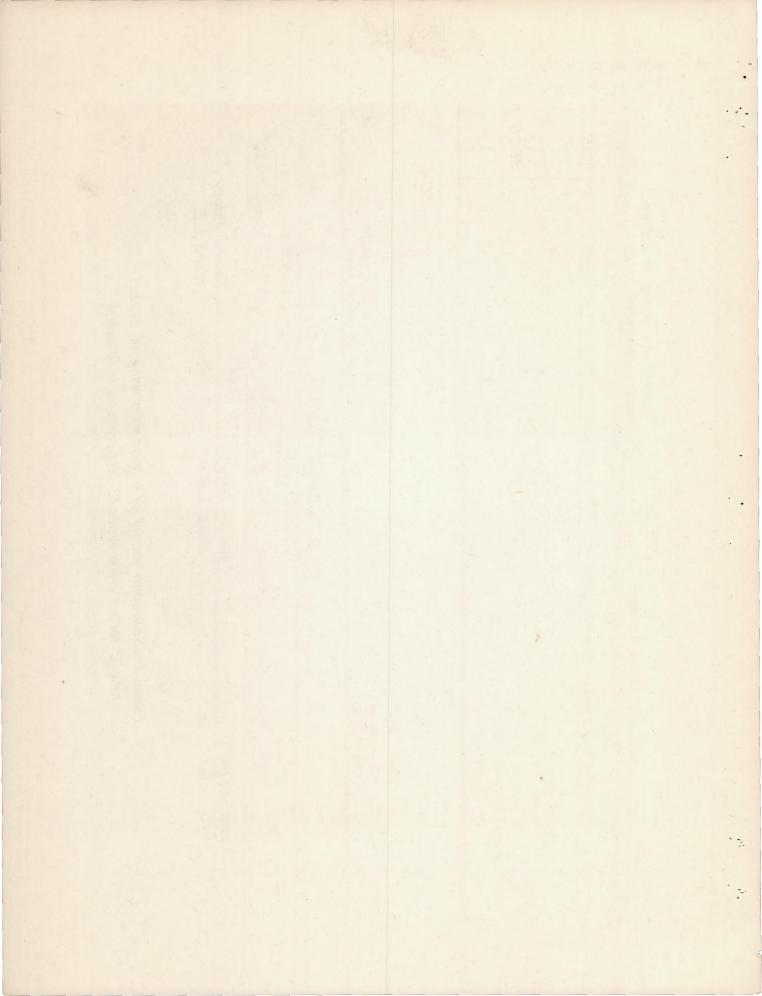


Figure I. - Semispan model of a triangular wing of aspect ratio 2 tested in the Ames I2-foot pressure wind tunnel.



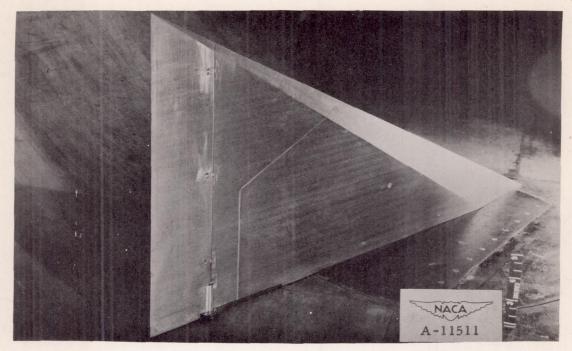


Figure 2.- The semispan triangular wing with sharp ridge lines and sharp leading edge mounted in the Ames 12-foot pressure wind tunnel.

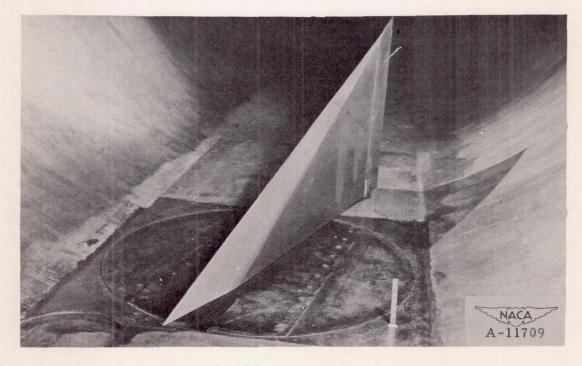
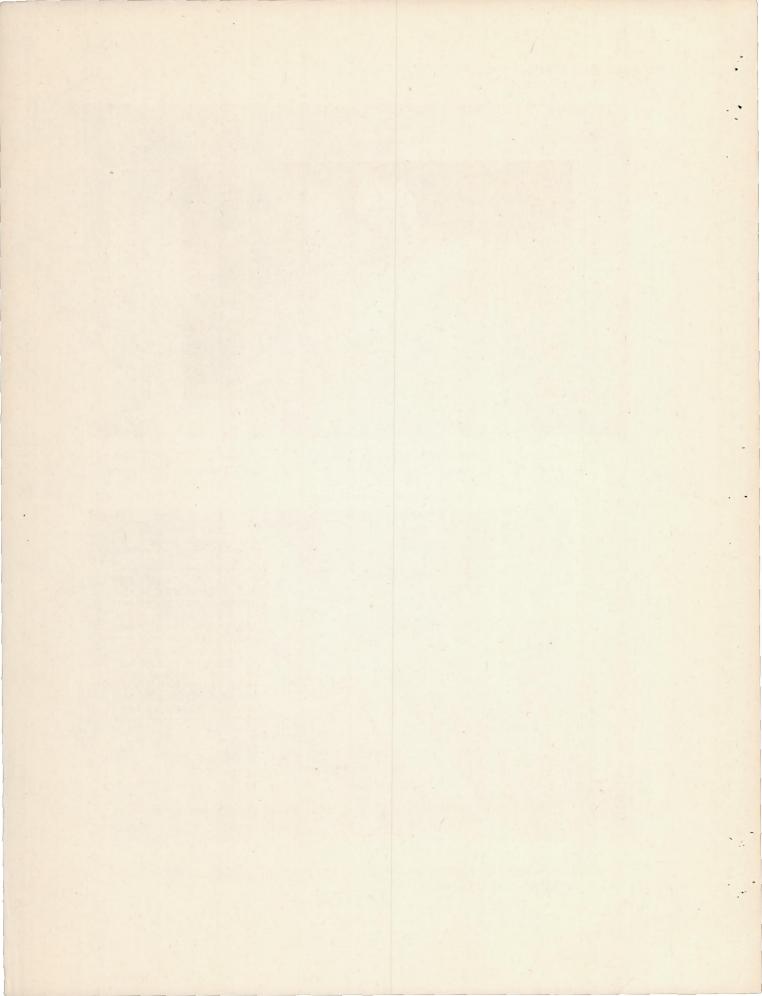
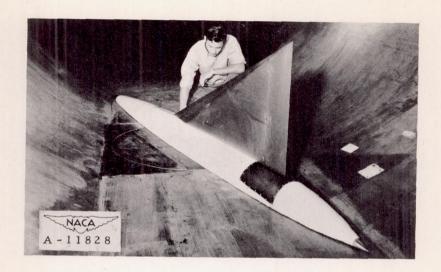
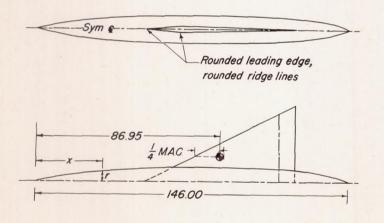


Figure 3.- The triangular wing with rounded ridge lines and a rounded leading edge.





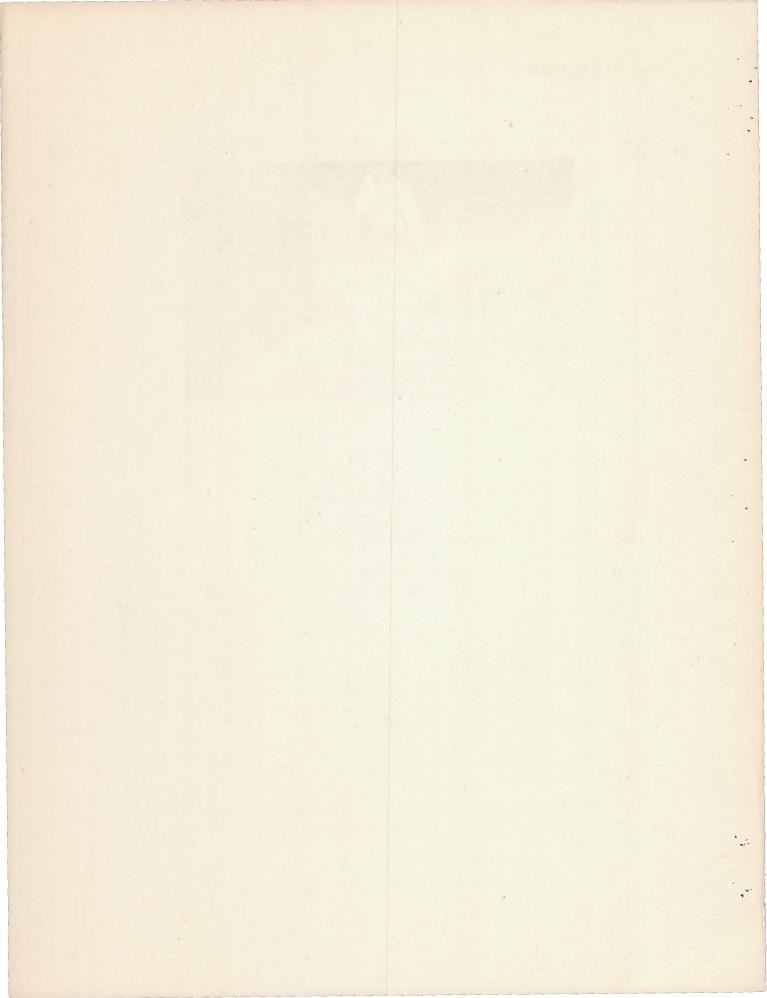
Note: Dimensions shown in inches

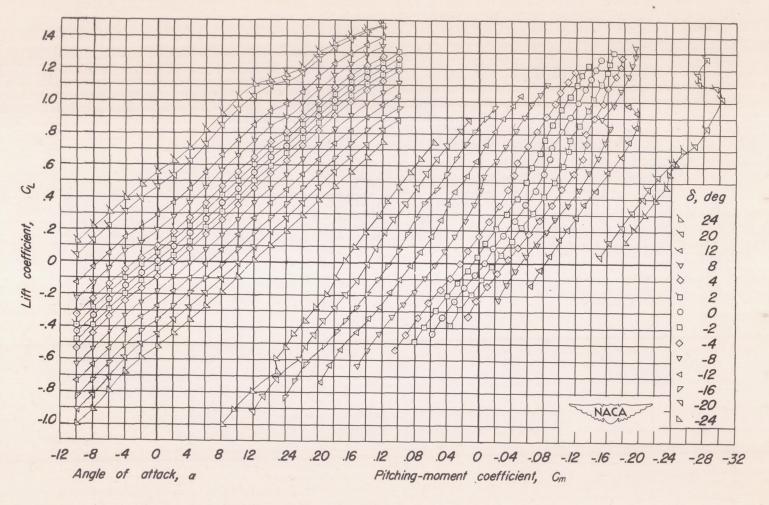


	Body coordinates Percent length							
X	r	X	r					
6.85 10.27 13.70 20.55 27.40 34.23 41.10 47.92	1.480 1.958 2.370 3.034 3.553 3.939 4.211 4.375 4.430	61.60 68.50 75.30 83.20 84.95 86.30 91.80 94.50 97.30 99.30 100.00	4.252 3.992 3.575 3.445 3.310 2.938 2.460 1.835 1.034 0.293					



Figure 4.-The wing-body combination tested in the Ames I2-foot pressure wind tunnel.

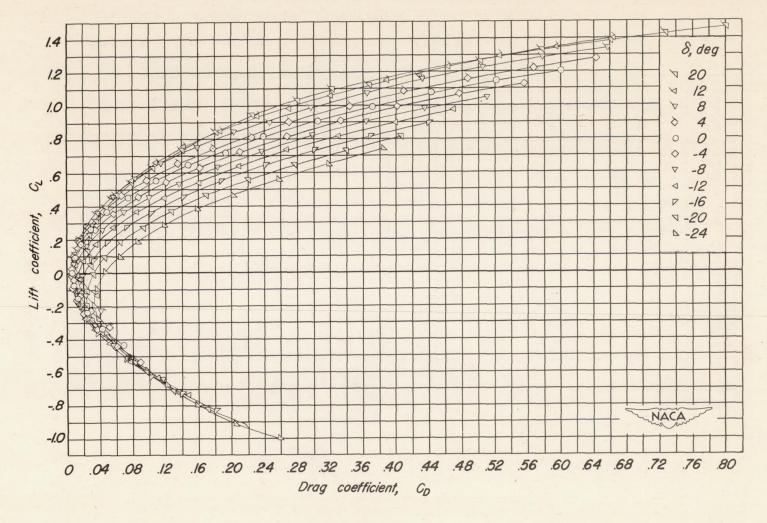




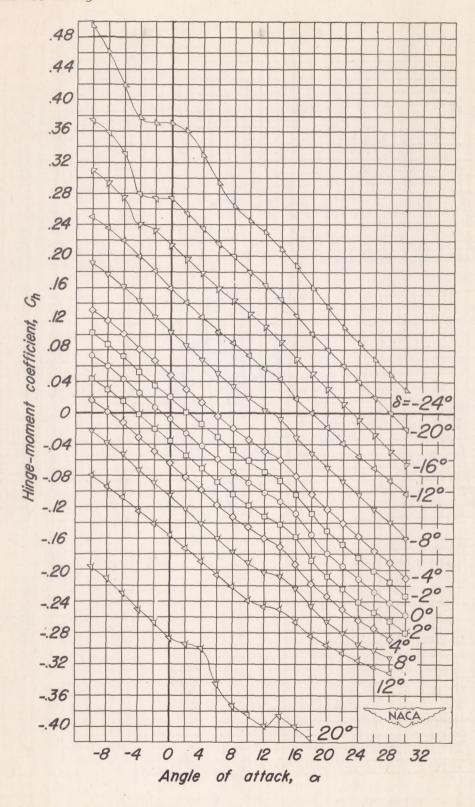
(a) CL vs a, CL vs Cm

Figure 5.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles.

Reynolds number, 15,000,000; Mach number, 0.18.

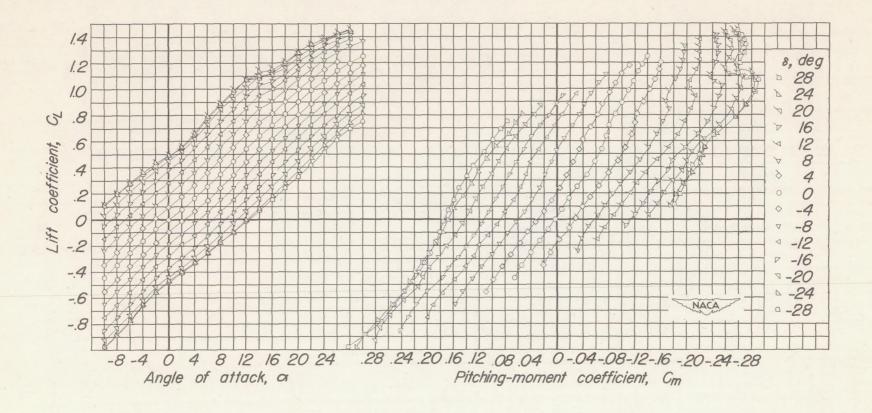


(b) G_L vs G_D Figure 5.-Continued.



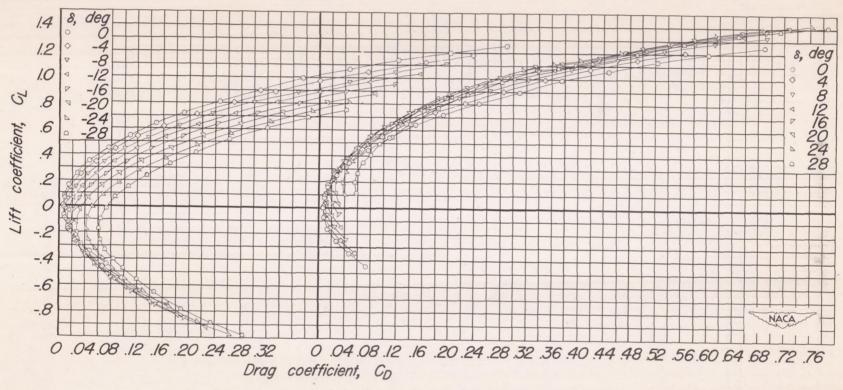
(c) Ch vs a Figure 5.-Concluded.



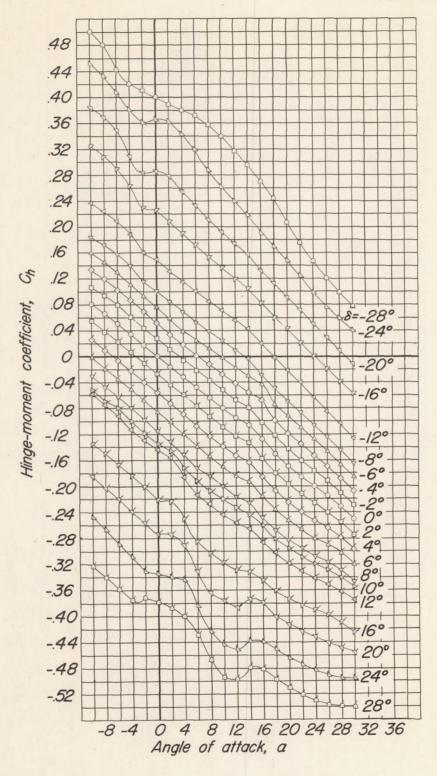


(a) CL VS a, CL VS Cm

Figure 6.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles
Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.18

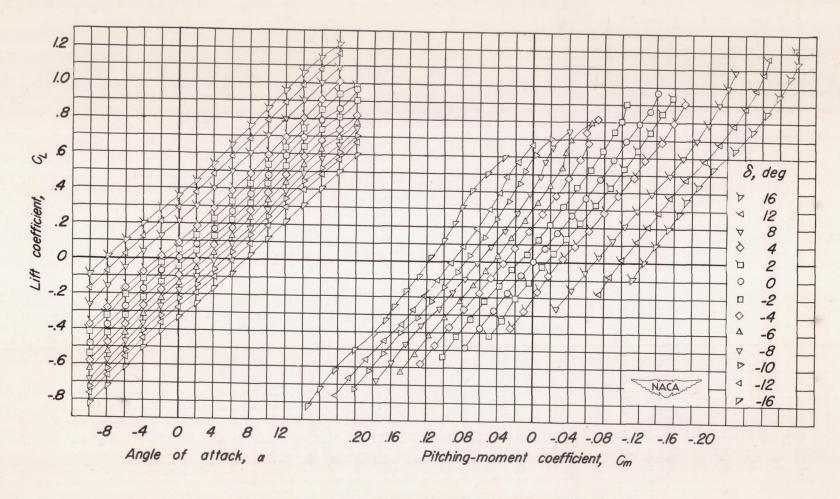


(b) C_L v_{\$} C_D Figure 6.-Continued.



(c) Ch VS a

Figure 6.-Concluded.



(a) CL vs a, CL vs Cm

Figure 7.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles.

Reynold number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.70.

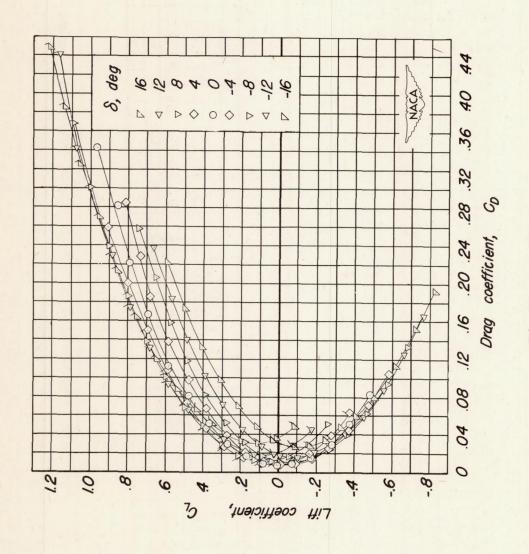


Figure 7.-Continued.

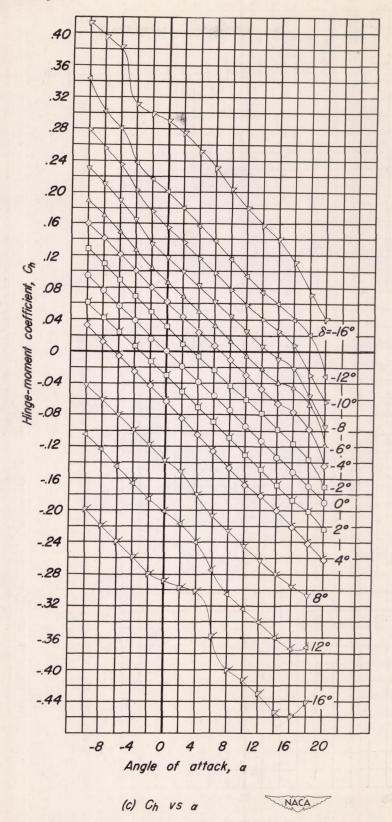
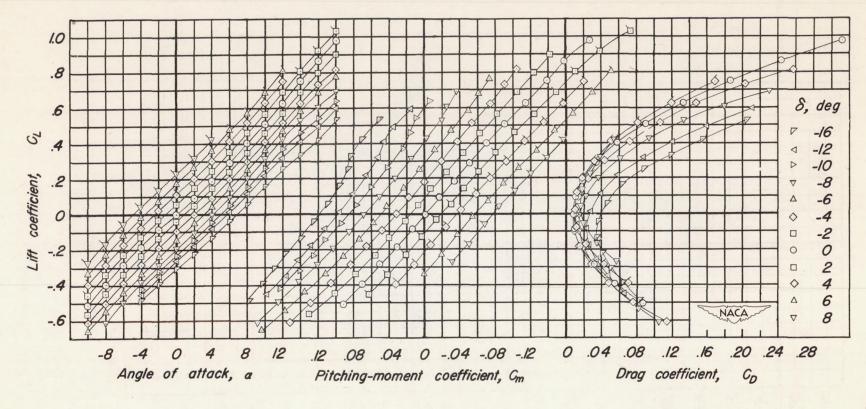


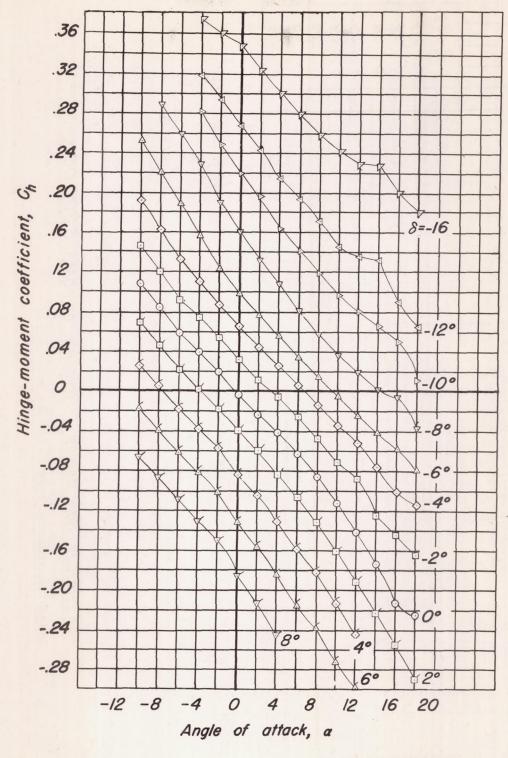
Figure 7.-Concluded.



(a) CL vs a, CL vs Cm, CL vs CD

Figure 8.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles.

Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.85.



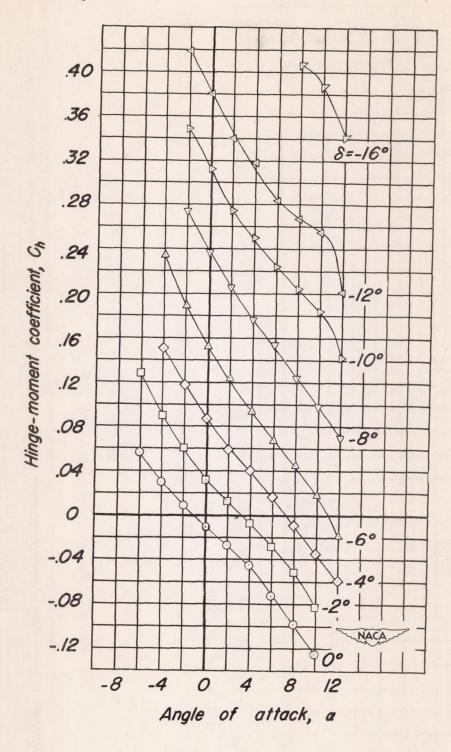
(b) Ch VS a

Figure 8.-Concluded.

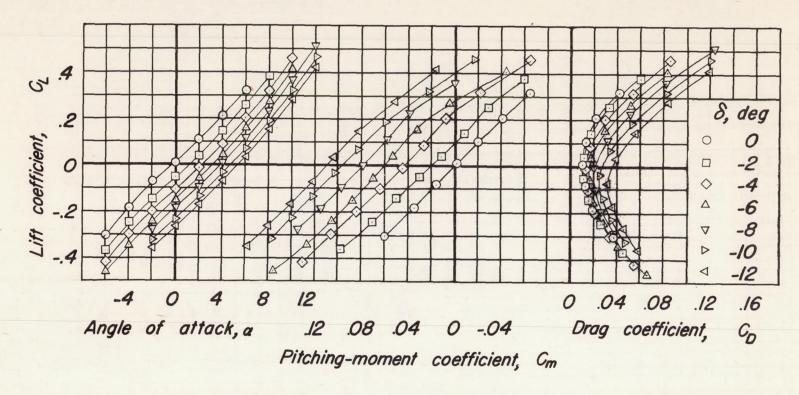


(a) CL VS a, CL VS Cm, CL VS CD

Figure 9.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.93.



(b) Ch vs a Figure 9.-Concluded.

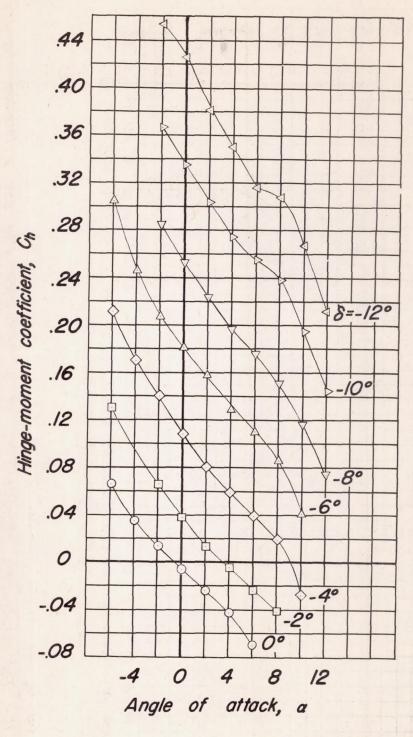




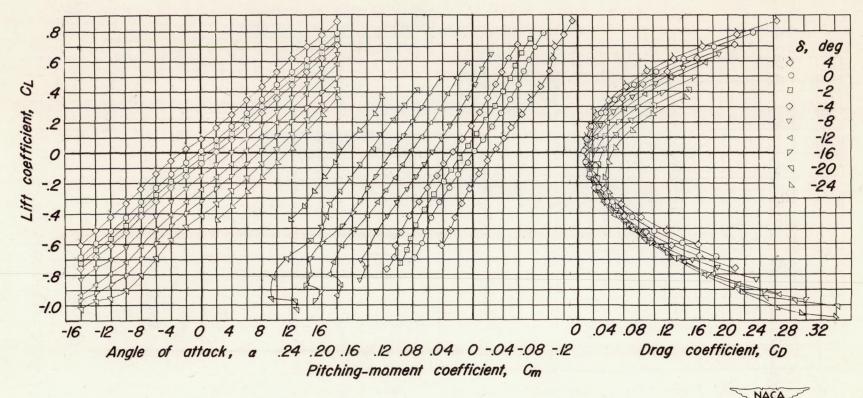
(a) CL vs a, CL vs Cm, CL vs CD

Figure 10.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing with various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000;

Mach number, 0.95.

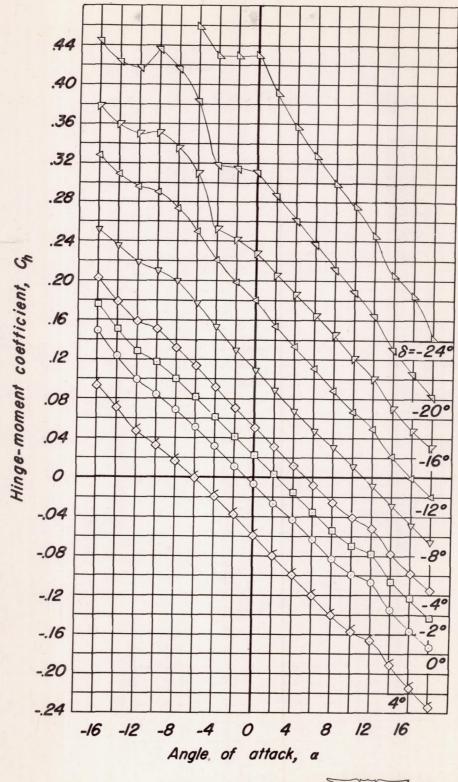


(b) Ch vs a
Figure 10.-Concluded.

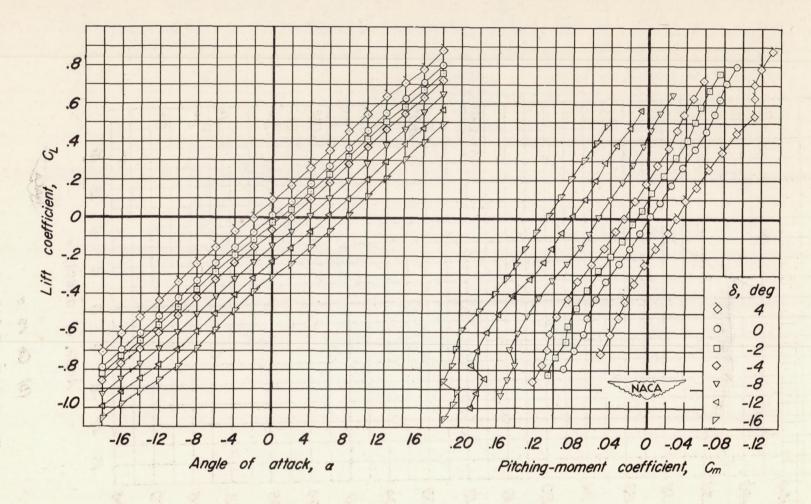


(a) CL vs a, CL vs Cm, CL vs CD

Figure II.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 15,000,000; Mach number, 0.18.

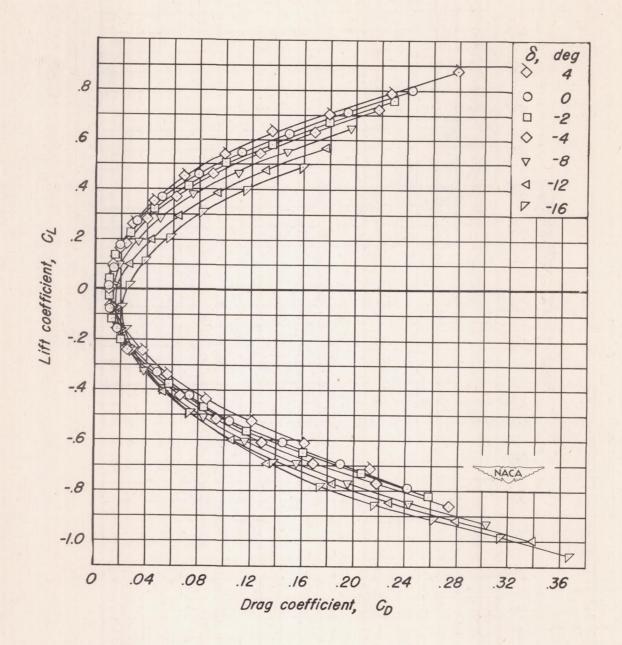


(b) Ch vs a Figure II.-Concluded.

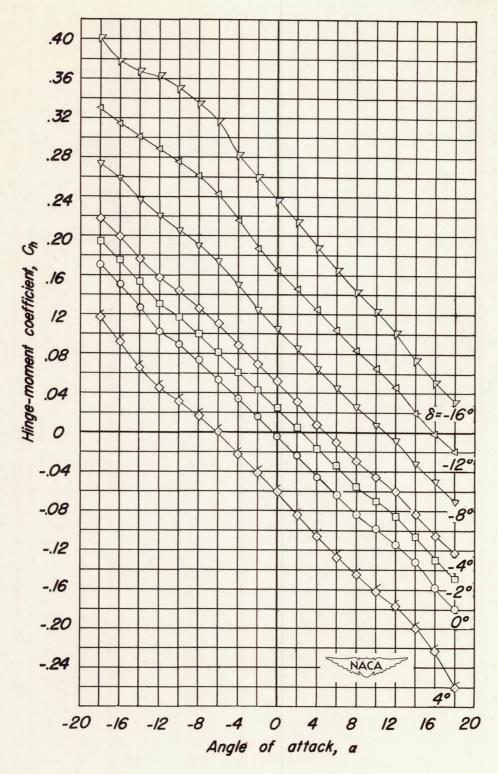


(a) CL vs a, CL vs Cm

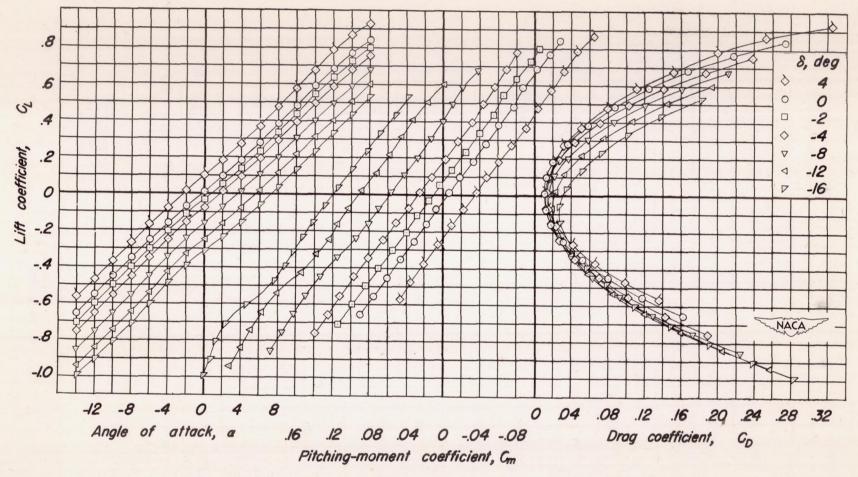
Figure 12.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000, Mach number, 0.3.



(b) C_L vs C_D
Figure 12.-Continued

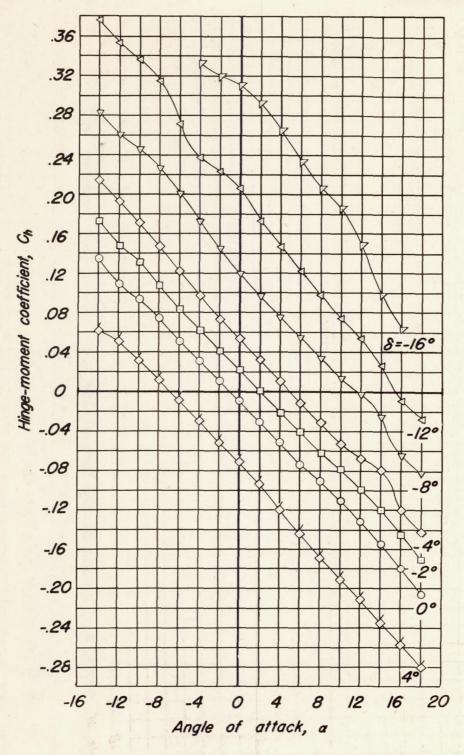


(c) Ch vs a Figure 12.-Concluded.

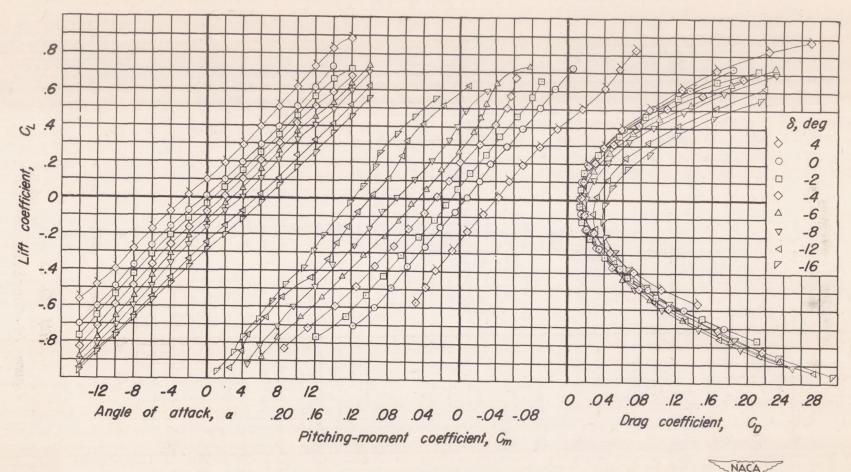


(a) CL vs a, CL vs Cm, CL vs CD

Figure 13.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.70.

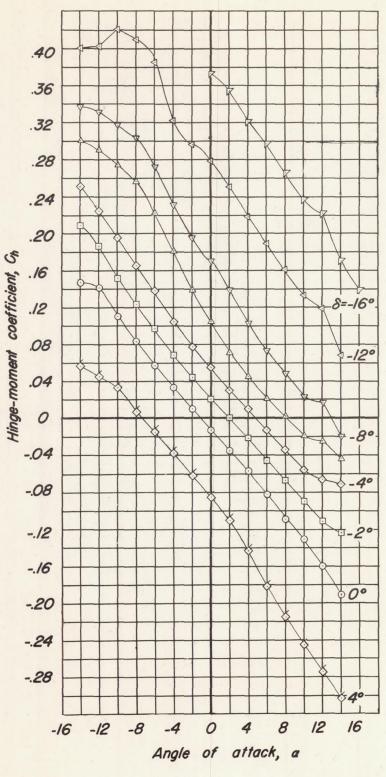


(b) Ch vs a Figure 13.-Concluded.



(a) CL VS a, CL VS Cm, CL VS CD

Figure 14.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.85.



(b) Ch vs a Figure 14.-Concluded.

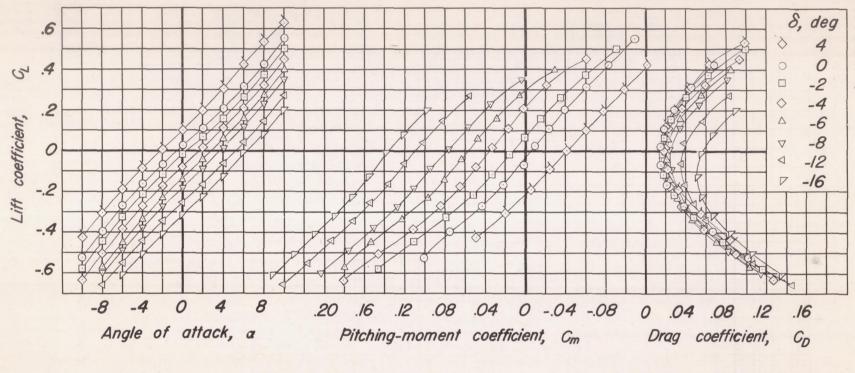
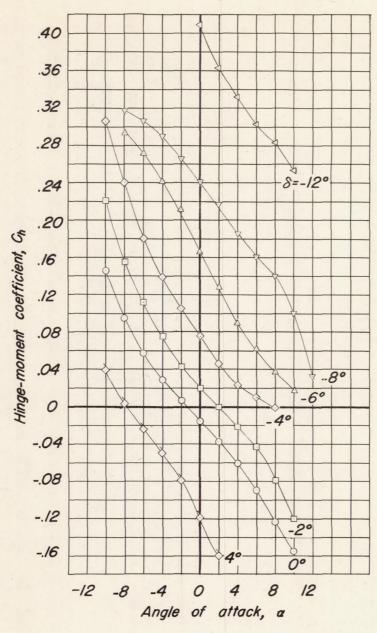


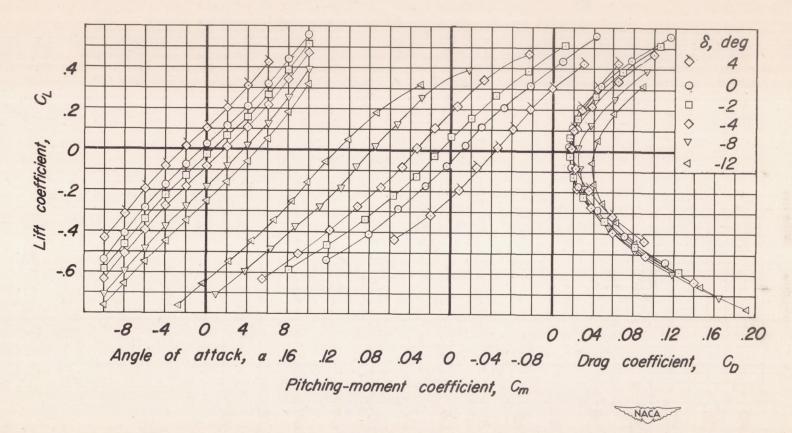
Figure 15.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Mach number, 0.93.

(a) CL VS a, CL VS Cm, CL VS CD



NACA

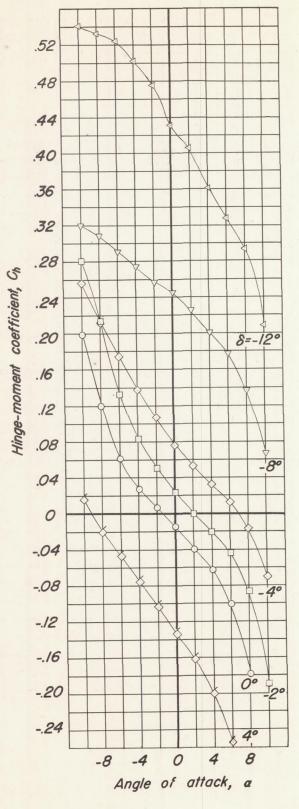
(b) Ch vs a Figure 15.-Concluded.



(a) CL VS a, CL VS Cm, CL VS CD

Figure 16.- The aerodynamic characteristics of a triangular wing and a fuselage for various flap angles.

Reynolds number, 5,300,000, Mach number, 0.95.



(b) Ch vs a Figure 16.-Concluded.



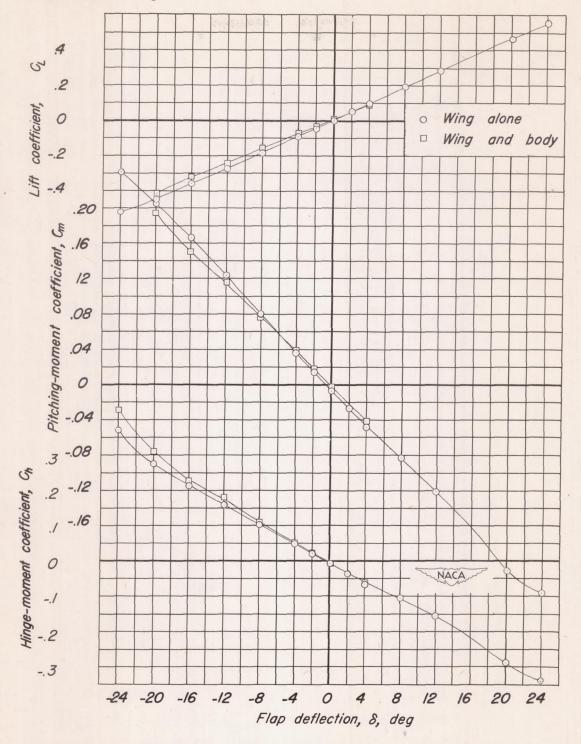
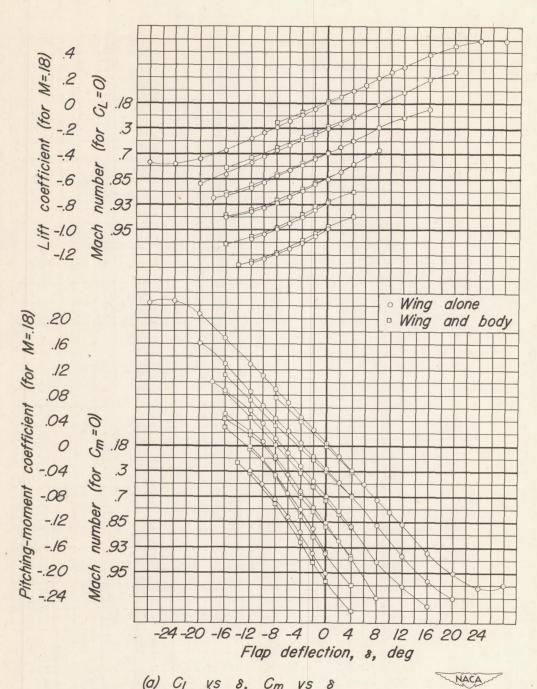


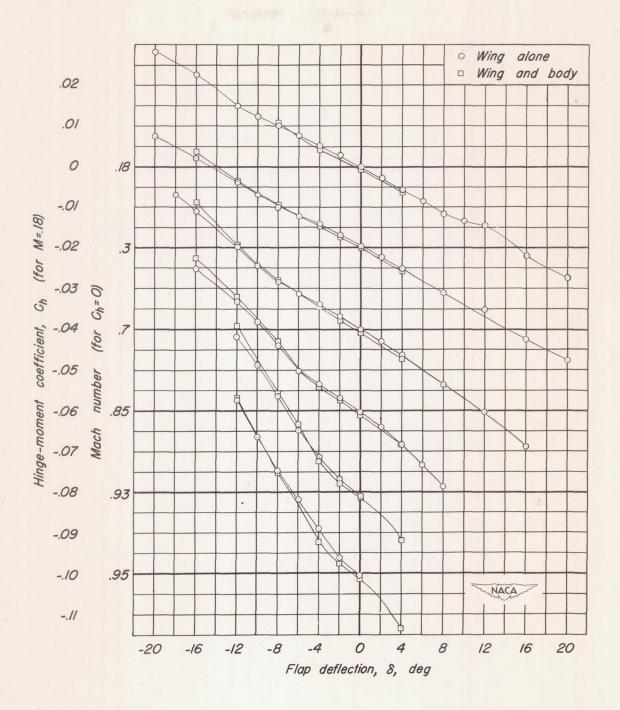
Figure 17.- The variation of lift, pitching-moment, and hinge-moment coefficient with flap deflection for a triangular wing alone and with a fuselage. Reynolds number, 15,000,000:

Mach number, 0.18; Angle of attack, 0°.



(a) CL VS 8, Cm VS 8

Figure 18.-The variation of lift, pitching-moment and hinge-moment coefficients with flap deflection for triangular wing alone and with a fuselage several Mach numbers. Reynolds number, 5,300,000; Angle of attack, O.



(b) Ch vs 8
Figure 18-Concluded

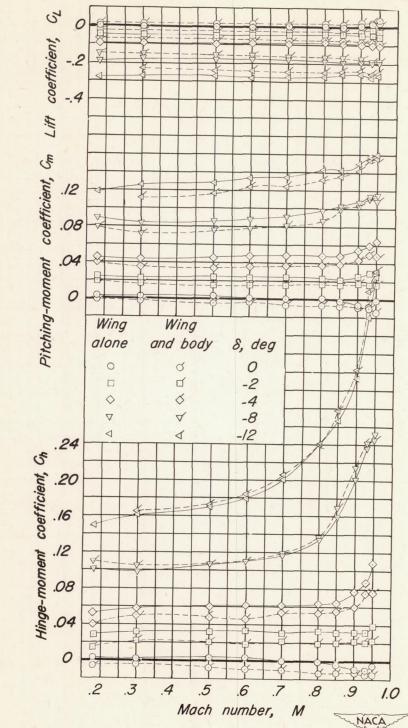


Figure 19.-The effect of Mach number on the lift, pitching-moment and hinge-moment coefficients of a triangular wing alone and with a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000. Angle of attack, O.

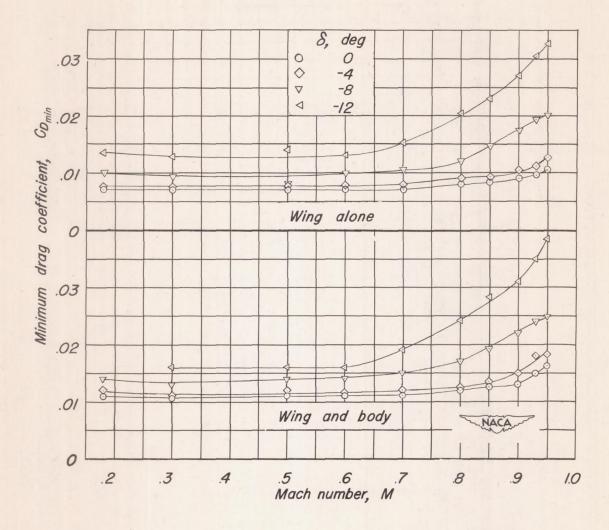


Figure 20.-The effect of Mach number on the minimum drag coefficient of a triangular wing alone and with a fuselage for various flap angles. Reynolds number, 5,300,000.

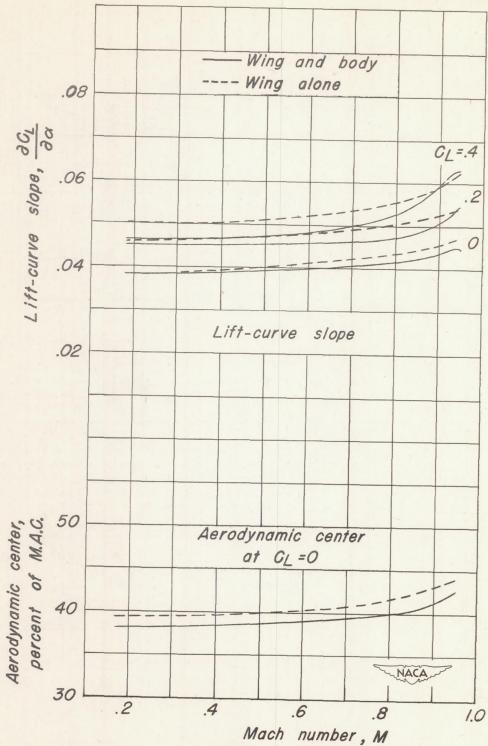


Figure 21.-The effect of Mach number on lift-curve slope and aerodynamic center of a triangular wing alone and with a fuselage at a Reynolds number of 5,300,000.

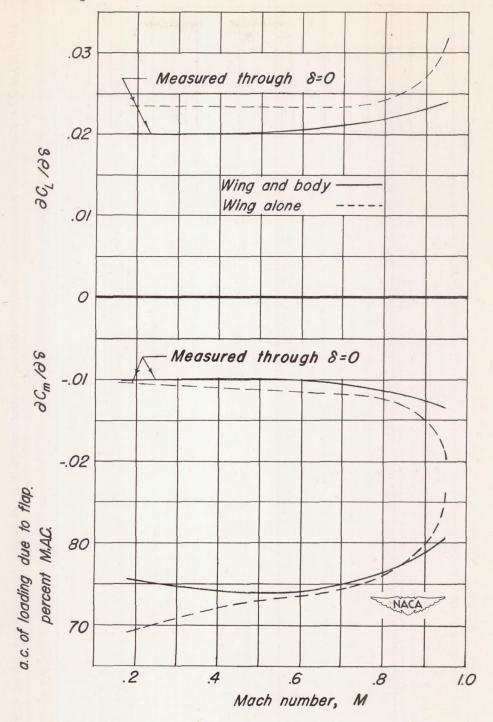


Figure 22.-The variation with Mach number of the flap effectiveness and aerodynamic center of the loading due to the flap for a triangular wing alone and with a fuselage. Reynolds number, 5,300,000. Angle of attack, 0.

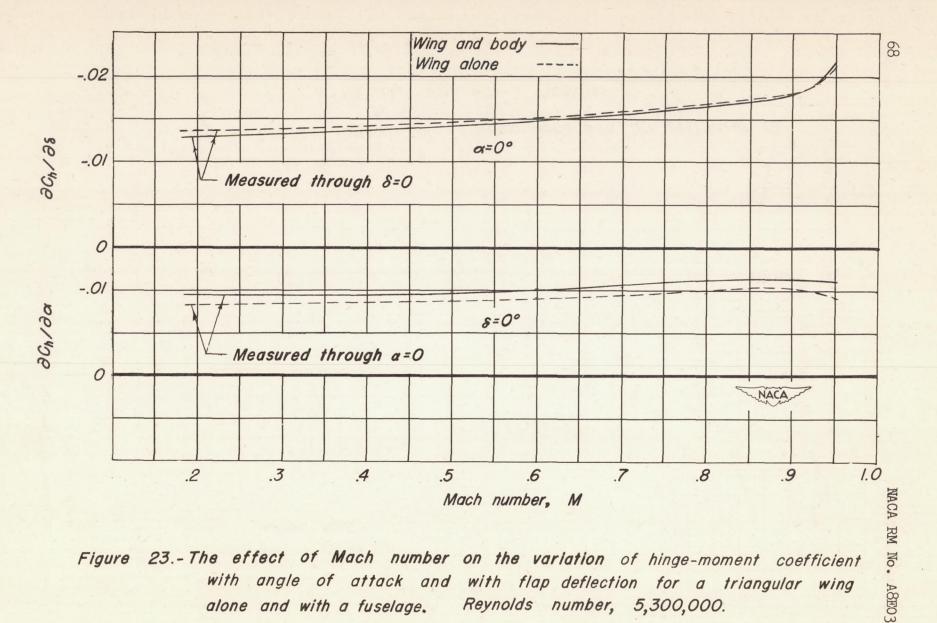


Figure 23.- The effect of Mach number on the variation of hinge-moment coefficient with angle of attack and with flap deflection for a triangular wing alone and with a fuselage. Reynolds number, 5,300,000.

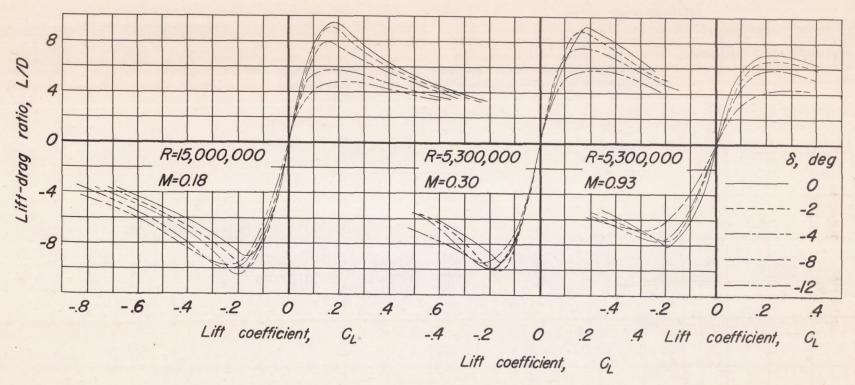


Figure 24.-The variation of lift-drag ratio with lift coefficient for a triangular wing with a fuselage.

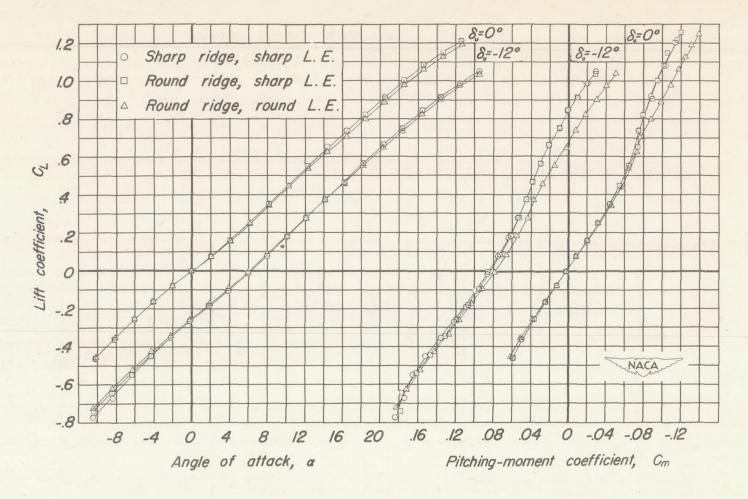
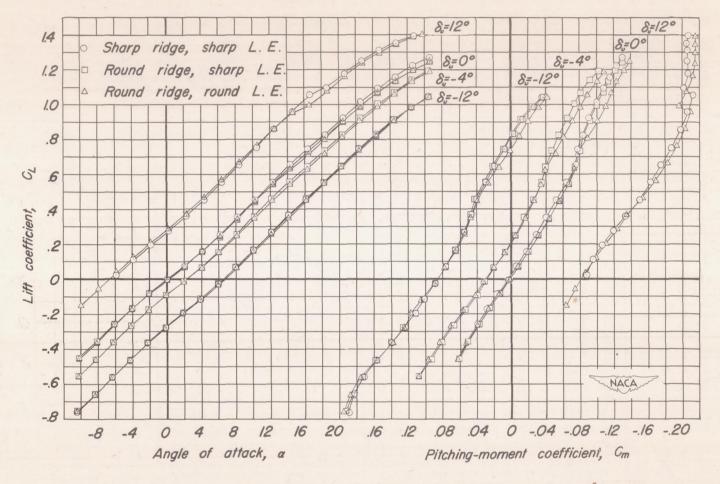


Figure 25.-The effect of minor modifications to the wing profile on the lift and pitching-moment characteristics of a triangular wing.

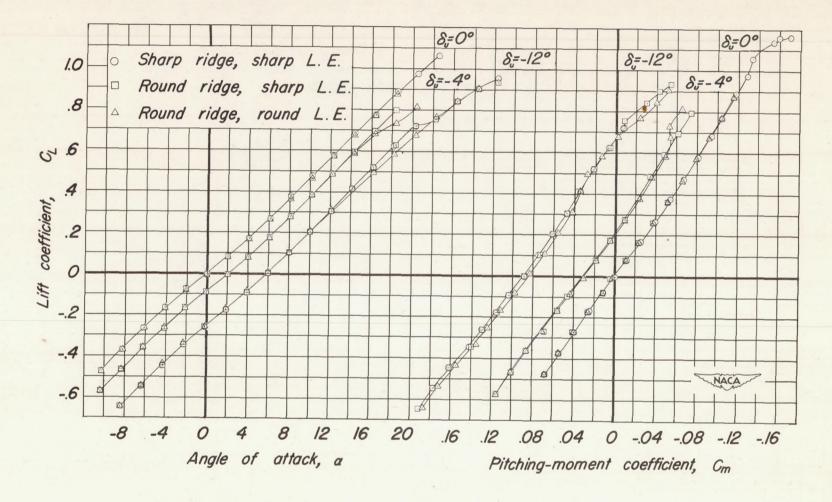
Reynolds number, 15,000,000; Mach number, 0.18.



(a) Mach number, 0.18.

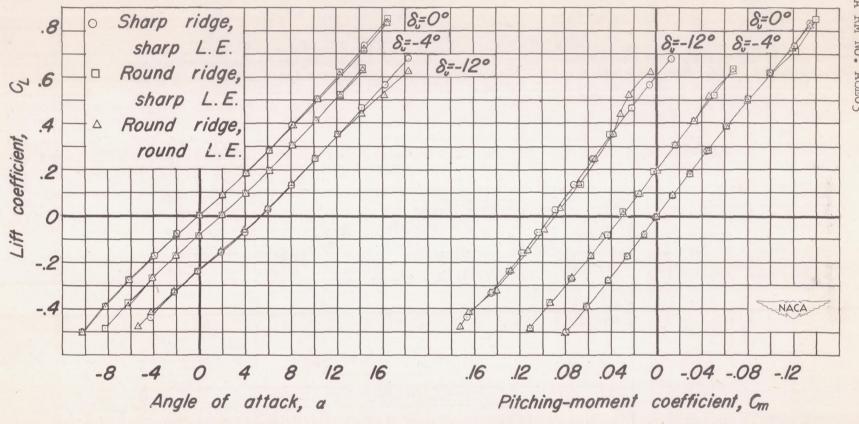
Figure 26.-The effect of minor modifications to the wing profile on the lift and pitching-moment characteristics of a triangular wing.

Reynolds number, 5,300,000.

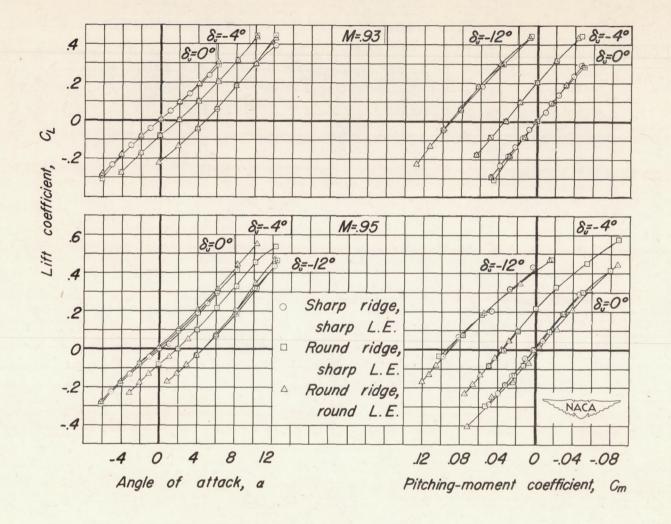


(b) Mach number, 0.70. Figure 26.-Continued.





(c) Mach number, 0.85. Figure 26.-Continued.



(d) Mach numbers, 0.93, 0.95. Figure 26.-Concluded.

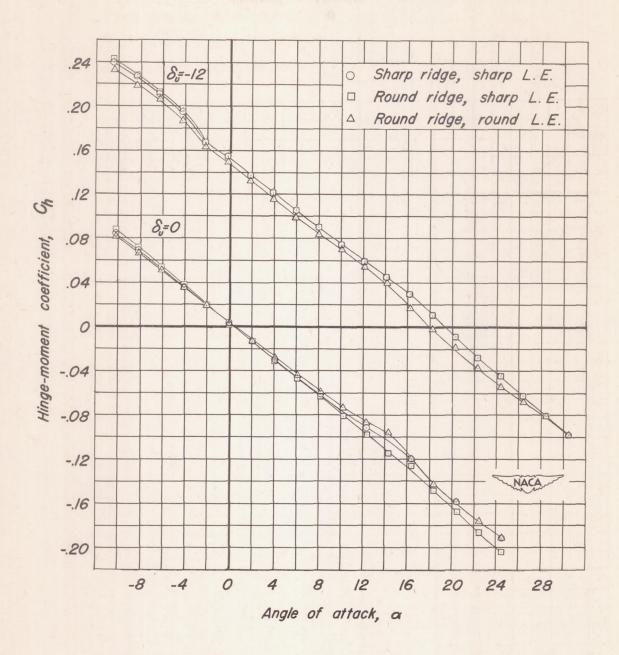
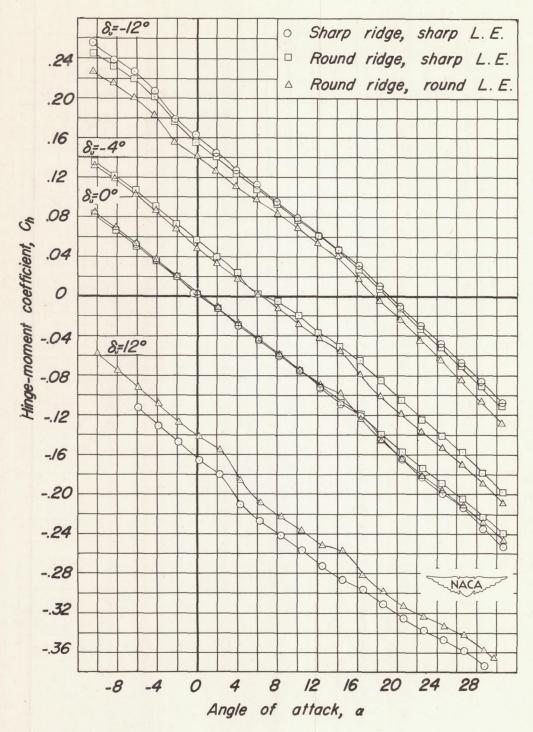


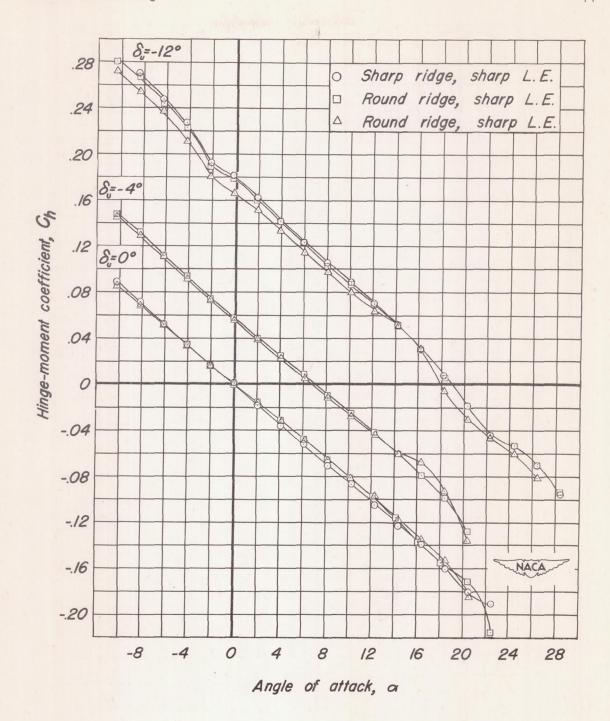
Figure 27.-The effect of minor modifications to the wing profile on the hinge-moment characteristics of a triangular wing.

Reynolds number, 15,000,000; Mach number, 0.18.

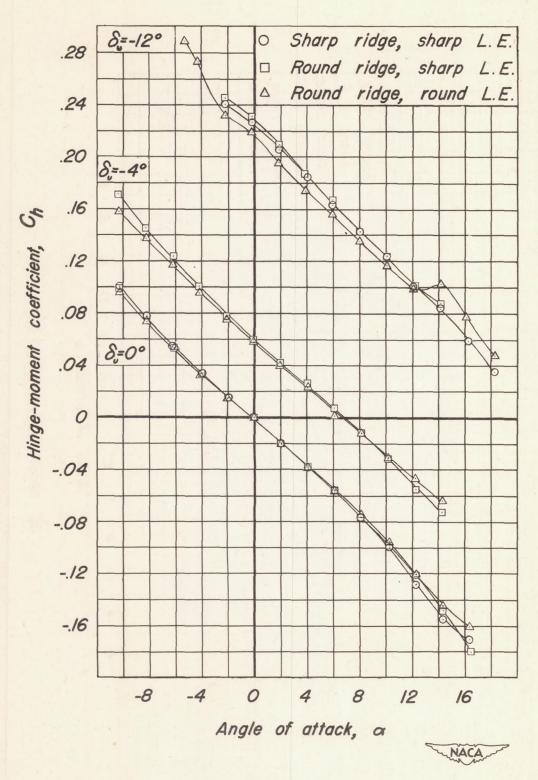


(a) Mach number, 0.18.

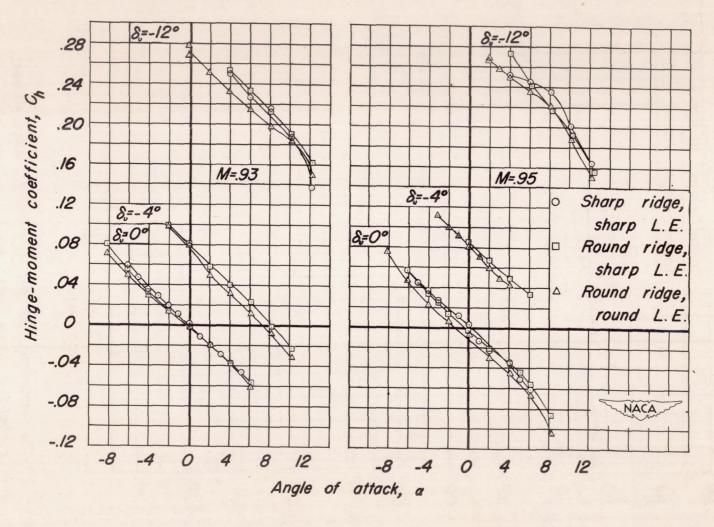
Figure 28.-The effect of minor modifications to the wing profile on the hinge-moment characteristics of a triangular wing. Reynolds number, 5,300,000.



(b) Mach number, 0.70
Figure 28.-Continued.



(c) Mach number, 0.85.
Figure 28.-Continued.



(d) Mach numbers, 0.93, 0.95. Figure 28.-Concluded.

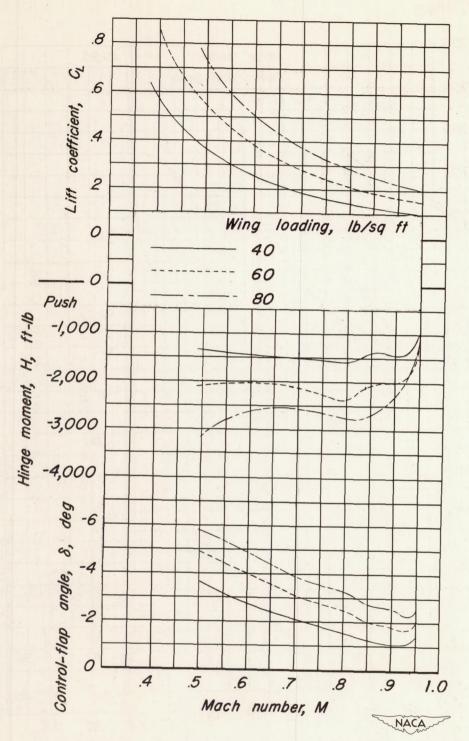


Figure 29.-The variations of lift coefficient, hinge moment, and control-flap angle with Mach number for level flight of a triangular winged aircraft at 30,000 feet altitude. Wing area, 500 sq ft; c.g. at 0.32 MAC.

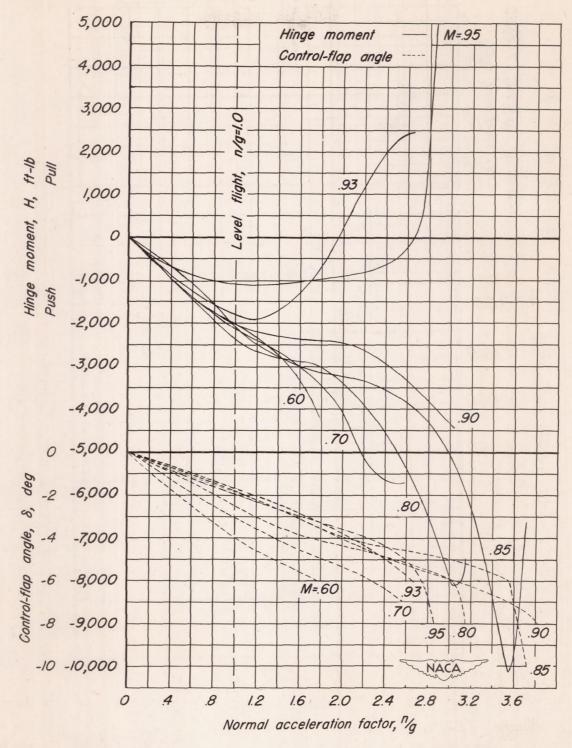


Figure 30.-The variations of hinge moment and control-flap angle with normal acceleration factor, at several Mach numbers, for a triangular winged aircraft at 30,000 feet altitude. Wing loading, 60lb per sqft; Wing area, 500sqft; c.g. at 032 M.A.C.

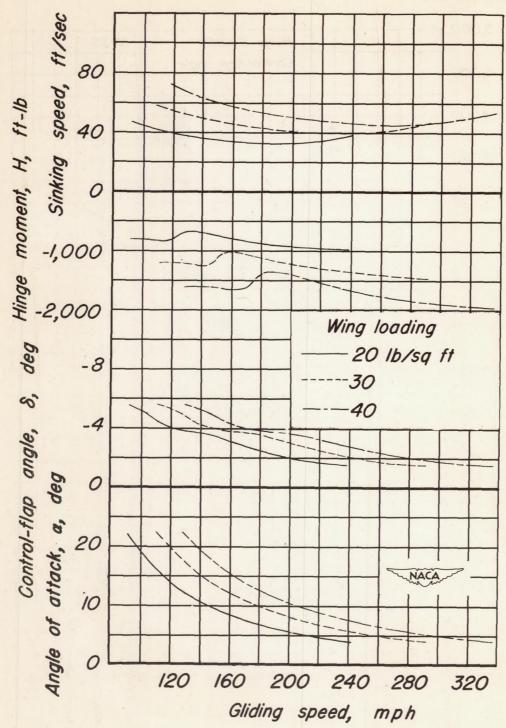


Figure 31.-The variations of sinking speed, hinge moment, and control-flap angle with gliding speed for a triangular winged aircraft at sea level. Wing area, 500 sq ft; c.g. at 0.32 M.A.C.